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The New-York Times.

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HEARN

West Fourteenth St.

"Good Wine Needs No Bush."

Of the many quotations in this advertisement

Not One Is Full Price,

Not One Is Misrepresented.

ALTHOUGH PRICES

may seem extraordinary for fine qualities,

inspection will reveal only the best of goods—

New, Fashionable, and in Present Demand.

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

At FIFTEEN DOLLARS

Finest Broadcloth Jackets—genuine Persian Lamb, Alaska Sable and Seal Trimmings—some with entire collar of sealskin—value $22 and $25.

At TWELVE DOLLARS

Havana Navy and Black Broadcloth Jackets—collars, sleeves, and skirts trimmed with finest Hercules braid or seal and natural beaver edges—the handsomest garments yet offered at the price.

At NINE DOLLARS

Braid and Fur Trimmed Jackets—best styles, including the new bias skirts, cut extra full—worth $15.00.

At SEVEN DOLLARS

Broadcloth, Cheviot, and Clay Diagonal Jackets—tight and loose—Electric Seal and other fine fur trim.

At FIVE DOLLARS

Tight and loose fitting Jackets, with and without full skirts and Columbia Capes—some half lined with satin—all sizes.

Capes and Mantles.

Plush, Velvet, Satin, and Cloth—hundreds of styles.	
Black Broadcloth Capes—soutache braid,	$7.98
Clay Diagonal—fancy braid trim,	8.98
Seal Plush—double collar—fur edge,	11.98
Velvet and Satin—satin lined,	14.98
Finest Cloth Capes—velvet trim,	19.98
With full collar—Alaska sable trim,	19.98
With rich applique and fur trim,	24.98
With Novelty braid and Angora fur,	29.98
Finest Velvet Plush—elegantly lined,	37.98
Matelasse and Velvet Capes,	14.98
Black Plush Capes—jet trim,	23.00
Elegant Plush Capes—jet trim,	27.00
Satin Princess Mantles—jet trim,	28.00

Rich Opera Cloaks.

French Cloth and Imported Satin Brocade—richest linings—plain and Angora fur trim.

$27.00, value $50 $55, value $125

An Importer's Stock of

New and Elegant Dresses

AS FOLLOWS:

At $14.98, Braid-Trimmed Dresses,	value	$25
At 17.00, Cloth and Velvet Dresses,	value	35
At 18.50, Finest Tailor-Made Dresses,	value	35
At 20.00, Cloth and Silk Dresses,	value	40
At 24.00, Faille Silk Dresses,	value	48
At 25.00, Changeable Velvet—fur trim,	value	50
At 27.00, Satin and Velvet Dresses,	value	60
At 39.00, Satin Duchesse Dresses,	value	85
At 50.00, Silk and Velvet Costumes,	value	125

Upholstery.

There's no mistake about these prices!

At TWO FORTY-NINE,

Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ and 4 yards long—54 and 50 inches wide—finest Brussels and Guipure designs—new double spool weave, which permits of the most exquisite shaded effects, only possible hitherto in hand-woven goods.....Ladies of refined taste will be interested in these, as designs are particularly dainty.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

Best net.....best work.....best finish

3½ yards long,	Scroll border,	$1.98
3½ yards long,	Tulip border,	2.49
3½ yards long,	Bouquet border,	3.98
4 yards long,	Renaissance border,	4.98
4 yards long,	Extra wide border,	6.98
4 yards long,	Extra heavy border,	7.98

Let qualities speak for themselves!

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Tambour Curtains,	$2.98	to	40.00
Bluny Curtains,	3.98	to	30.00
Antique Curtains,	1.98	to	15.00
Brussels Curtains,	7.98	to	50.00
Renaissance Curtains,	9.98	to	50.00

Inspection invited!

RUFFLED CURTAINS

Plain Net, Point d'Esprit, and Emb'd Muslins—the latest and daintiest for chamber windows—complete assortments, $2.49 UPWARD

Figured Muslin Spreads and Shams, made especially for Brass and Enameled Beds, set complete——$2.49 upward.

At THREE NINETY-EIGHT,

Chenille Portieres—figured all over, heavy fringe top and bottom,

24 colors——12 combinations——value $7.00

At $5.98....$7.98....$9.98....$11.98

Extraordinary variety of fine Chenille and Sheila Portieres Turkish, Oriental, and High Art designs. Every desirable color and combination. Twenty styles at each price! Including 68 and 72 inch Curtains for double doors and alcoves, of which we make a specialty.

French Velour Portieres

Finest Imported—beautiful colors, with reverse side of contrasting shade——

$23.98.....value $40 and $50.

Fine Satin Brocatels,

Two toned colors in Grecian, Renaissance, and Pompadour designs——for finest furniture and curtains.

$2.98.....value double.

Bordered China Silks,

Plain and figured centres—all colors—40 inch, 79 cents.....value $1.25.

Fancy Drapery Silks—31 inch.

for Vestibules, Curtains, and decoration—39 cents.....value 60.

Tambour Point and Egyptian Nets,

35 cents, worth .60 49 cents, worth $1.00

Emb'd Sash Muslins,

spotted and figured centres—some with double borders—all finished both sides,

12½ cents;	should be .20
19 cents;	should be .35
25 cents;	should be .50

Fancy Madras Draperies,

all over figured, spotted, and dotted—

Cream——45 inch,	19c.;	value	.30
Two toned——50 inch,	29c.;	value	.50

Best Mottled Chenille,

Double width.....49c.; value .75

Twill Cretonnes,

30 styles.....6¾c.; value .10

Satin Russe Tapestries,

all colors.....37c.; value .60

Empire Tapestries—all colors,	79 cts
Extra Heavy Petit Points—all colors,	59 cts
Imported Silk Tapestries—rich colorings,	$1.98
Reversible Linen Velours—50 inches wide,	1.39
Roman Velvet-finish Draperies—best designs,	98 cts

Mail Orders for Sat and Mon

BROOKLYN RING WHITE CAPS

AT THE DASTARDLY WORK OF INTIMIDATION BY VIOLENCE.

APT PUPILS OF M'LAUGHLIN, THEIR "BOSS."

Emulating with Pistol and Bludgeon Early Examples in "Practical Politics."

LIKE THE HIRED BRAVOS OF OLD.

Latest Effort of the Gang to Wreak Its Vengeance by Firing a Bullet Through the Window of a House in Brooklyn Where a Reporter for The Times Resides—Done Under Cover of the Night—Little Doubt that an Attempt Was Made to Shoot the Rev. Cortland Myers on Sunday Evening—Ruffianly Tactics Approved by the "Boss" Years Ago on His Own Admission—Outrage by Ring White Caps on a Colored Republican in the Eleventh Ward—Breaking Up Meetings by Rowdyism and Bulldozing Timid Opponents—No Protection for Honest Citizens at the Hands of the Apathetic Police.

The White Caps of the Brooklyn ring, made desperate by the imminent prospect of the defeat of their candidate for Mayor, have invoked the aid of the hired bravo with his pistol and his bludgeon.

Under "Boss" McLaughlin's political rule the streets of the fourth greatest city in these United States in this year of grace 1893 will, unless ruffianism is at once suppressed, become as dangerous thoroughfares for good citizens who interfere with the ring's nefarious plans as were the narrow alleyways of old Venice for enemies of tyranny in the days when the Doges purchased and directed the stiletto of the skulking bravo.

The policy of intimidation is no new thing with the White Caps of the Brooklyn ring. It is a premature heirloom, handed over to them by "Boss" McLaughlin himself.

Mr. McLaughlin, who, according to his own admission publicly made, paid a gang of ruffians to break up a meeting held in the interest of Edward Webster, a Republican candidate for Congress, held in City Park, near the Navy Yard. Mr. McLaughlin's thoughts must dwell with particularly intense pride and affection on this savory memory, for is it not on record that some time afterward, in a speech made in denunciation of Gen. Henry W. Slocum before the Kings County General Democratic Committee, he made public boast of the part he had played in the occurrence? He boasted that he was the prime mover, the head and front of the whole blackguardly affair; that he, out of his own pocket, had paid the claque that broke up Mr. Webster's meeting, and that Gen. Slocum was still his debtor for those disbursements. Gen. Slocum condemned the outrage and said it was perpetrated without his knowledge.

The snake which The New-York Times is working to kill, not scotch, is evidently beginning to turn in a manner hardly unexpected. This time those members of the Brooklyn White Caps who believe in the efficacy of the knife and pistol as applied to practical politics have turned their unwelcome attention to Mr. Fletcher E. Cooper, who is connected with The New-York Times. Mr. Cooper is personally known to many members of the Brooklyn gang. He has been the suspected author of some of the exposures of the ring's criminality which have appeared in The New-York Times. Consequently he was marked out for the gang's vengeance, and this they endeavored to wreak in a way peculiarly dastardly even among dastards.

Mr. Cooper lives in a three-story frame house, 303 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The bay window of his parlor, some ten feet from the ground, fronts on Twelfth Street, which at that place is some forty feet wide. At night the parlor window is protected with wooden shutters of the slat pattern.

Last Thursday night Mr. Cooper's family was sitting in the basement of the house. It was 7:30 o'clock and Mr. Cooper was expected home every minute. Suddenly a crash of glass was heard, half drowned, though, in the rattle and roar of a passing train on the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road. It seemed to come from the parlor above, but hearing no break in the basement panes Mrs. Cooper supposed that some mischievous boy had thrown a stone through a neighbor's window. Nothing more was thought of the circumstance until the next day, when Mrs. Cooper found a large hole in the centre of the bay window. She still thought the damage had been done by a stone from some street urchin, and told her husband so. The shape of the hole, however, aroused his suspicions, and he made a careful examination of the window and the outer shutters.

He found that the hole in the window had been made by no stone, but by a bullet. Not only did the hole betoken the clean passage of the bullet as contrasted with the smashing impact of a stone, but the marks of the leaden missile were apparent on the slats of the shutter, which were set on a slant. The bullet had bored its way through the slanting slats, making two clean and perfect semi-circles, one in the upper slat, the other in the lower one. The two semi-circles when fitted together corresponded exactly in size with the bullet of a thirty-two-calibre revolver.

The lace window curtain also had a hole through it where the bullet had passed.

There are several circumstances connected with the invasion by this bullet of Mr. Cooper's parlor that would point to its being the result of a carefully-premeditated act. The parlor floor, as the firer of the shot probably knew, has been lighted up and occupied by the family after dark. On Thursday night the parlor was unoccupied, but the hall was brilliantly lighted and, the parlor door into the hall being open, a flood of light was thrown into the parlor. A man walking up Twelfth Street toward Sixth Avenue and looking into the parlor through the shutter protecting the side window, the slab being set square, would naturally suppose that the room was occupied. Silhouetted against the broad pencil of light thrown through the open parlor door from the gas jets in the hall, he would see in front of the centre bay window a high-backed fiddle-shaped chair of antique pattern. A curious bulge, the head of the chair, like nothing in the world so much as the head of a man, would lead him to believe that Mr. Cooper was sitting in that antique oak chair with his back to the window. And if the watcher in the street had a grudge against Mr. Cooper and wished to settle it there and then what more simple and effectual for him to do than to station himself right opposite the bulge in the chair that he took for the head of the owner of the chair, and, backing across the forty-feet width of Twelfth Street till he got the true angle at which to fire, level his weapon, and pull the trigger?

And that is what some unknown watcher in the street of the Brooklyn ring did on Thursday night, if a bullet hole in the window right in range with the head of that deceptive chair be any indication.

This makes the second attempt of the kind within the past few days on the part of the gang, which, it seems, is willing to steep its hands in murder as the price of success for its schemes and chicanery.

It was only yesterday that The New-York Times printed an account of a murderous attack on the Rev. Cortland Myers, a prominent Brooklyn clergyman who has earned for himself a large meed of hatred from the Brooklyn White Caps by reason of his spirited denunciations of the ring.

Mr. Myers is pastor of the First Baptist Church, now holding services in the Academy of Music, Montague Street. On Sunday morning he preached on "How to Vote," and denounced in the strongest terms the rotten officialism of Brooklyn. His reward from the "ring" came that same evening while he was riding with his wife in a trolley car to hold evening services in the Academy of Music. It was in the shape of a missile, which would seem to have been a bullet, that struck near his head.

The police, who are naturally enough Boody men, sneer at the story. On the other hand, Conductor Travis of the car reported to the police that he heard two distinct revolver reports, while Franklin Pettit, an insurance and real estate broker with an office at 2 Wall Street, who was a passenger on the trolley car going in an opposite direction to the one on which the Rev. Mr. Myers was riding, has this to say on the subject:

"I was on the trolley car Sunday evening in Brooklyn, on my way up town. Suddenly something snapped against the car window. The passengers were frightened and looked up to see what the trouble was. A small hole was in the glass. It was evidently made by a bullet, for a stone would have smashed the glass.

"A hole was also made in the glass on the opposite side of the car by the bullet, for such it must have been. I did not pay much attention to the matter until I read of the supposed attack upon the life of the Rev. Mr. Myers, but I am now fully convinced that it was a bullet. It was a very narrow escape for the occupants of our car."

Still another outrage at the hands of the White Caps of the ring came to light yesterday. It has aroused intense indignation among the colored residents of the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, where it was perpetrated. The victim of the outrage is Frank Ford, a well-known colored citizen, who is proprietor of a barber's shop in Hudson Avenue, near Willoughby Street. Mr. Ford is a Republican, as are most of his race in the Eleventh Ward, and he has not been afraid to declare his political preferences. Shortly after Charles A. Schieren was nominated as the anti-ring candidate for Mayor, Mr. Ford hung two lithographs of Mr. Schieren in the windows of his barber shop.

It appears that "Tom" Fields, the leader of the ring Democracy in that section, keeps a saloon at the corner of Hudson Avenue and Willoughby Street. This saloon is the rendezvous of a gang of "ring" White Caps.

To Mr. Ford's surprise last Saturday night two of these fellows entered his barber's shop and were shaved. On Sunday morning Mr. Ford was in his shop and four colored friends were with him. The two customers of Saturday night and a third man, whom Mr. Ford did not know, walked into the shop. The stranger demanded to know why no Democratic lithographs were displayed in the window.

"Because," said Mr. Ford, "I am a Republican, and have no use for Democratic pictures."

"Here's a picture of William Hughes, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Seventh District," said the stranger, "and you want to put it in your window. See? That picture of Schieren has got to come down."

"I'm the boss here," said Mr. Ford, "and you've no right to talk like that to me."

"Don't make no difference," said the bully. "You just mind what I say and don't give any back talk. That picture of Schieren has got to come down and this one of Hughes has got to go up, and if you don't want to do it yourself, why I'll do it for you. See?"

Before Mr. Ford could interfere the fellow tore down the lithograph of Mr. Schieren and put up one of the "regular" Democratic candidate for the State Senate. While he was doing this the four colored men who were in the shop slipped out, leaving the barber alone.

"Now, then," said the bully, "if you put up Schieren's lithograph again or take down this one of Hughes, you can't stay in this neighborhood. You won't want to vote election day if you do. Take a friendly warning now and don't bother any more about Schieren."

"I was here alone," said Mr. Ford, who told the story to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "and was afraid to excite the anger of the men, so I did not offer any protest. I have not disturbed the lithograph of Hughes, because I am afraid the gang will kill me. I know they are capable of doing anything. Of course, they acted under instructions from 'Tom' Fields.

"Those who do not live in this neighborhood do not know the extent to which intimidation of colored men is carried by the gang in this city. A colored man here has no rights at all. It is worse than in the South. There colored men do have some protection, but not here. There are a great many colored storekeepers on Hudson Avenue who would put out Schieren posters if they dared, but they are afraid to do so. They know they would be subjected to just such treatment as I have experienced."

"To ask the police for protection is useless. They are just as much opposed to Republican posters as 'Tom' Fields and his gang.

"Last year a great many colored men in this vicinity were prevented from voting. A day or two before election the police arrested them for nothing at all—just because they were on the streets—and the Judge sent them up for ten days or fined them $10. It is an outrage, but what can we do?"

It hardly required these cowardly attempts at intimidation to demonstrate that the Brooklyn White Caps, driven to desperation by the exposures of The New-York Times, are prepared to resort to violence in an endeavor to frighten their opponents.

The brutal invasion of the Young Men's Democratic Club on the night of Saturday, Oct. 22, is still serving as an illustration of what the people of Brooklyn may expect if the ruffians at present in charge of the City Government are not checked. The Young Men's Democratic Club had been called together by President Hinrichs to take action on the Mayoralty election. No one doubted what the result would be. Mr. Schieren, it was certain, would be indorsed by this, the representative Democratic organization of the city. The White Caps knew this as well and probably better than anybody else, for they have spies everywhere to report the movements of the men who are active in leading the anti-ring crusade. So in order to prevent the indorsement of Mr. Schieren the White Caps sent a delegation of desperate ruffians to take charge of the meeting by force.

The invaders were accompanied by the two sons of Alderman McGarry, and according to programme they tried to break up the meeting. Mr. Hinrichs and the other gentlemen who were present, however, refused to be overawed even by force, and though the ruffians did their full duty, smashing the hats of several members of the club, the members stood their ground and the club almost unanimously came out for the reform candidate.

On the following Thursday another White Cap effort at intimidation was made by Isaac C. Varian, a petty officeholder, who by threats compelled Fred Luppens, a grocer at Sumner Avenue and Monroe Street, to take a picture of Mr. Schieren out of his window. He tried to make J. W. Ohlsen, a neighboring butcher, do likewise, but met with a rebuff.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—Adv.

SENATOR M'PHERSON MAY RETIRE.

Will Not Be a Candidate if There Is Opposition to His Renomination.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Information has been received that United States Senator McPherson is going to retire to private life at the end of his term.

There has been no public utterance of the Senator's intention. It is probable that in a short time a letter will be written to him by a prominent Democrat of New-Jersey relative to the Senatorship contest.

Senator McPherson will make a formal reply. In his reply Senator McPherson will make known his position plainly. If the renomination comes to him with practical unanimity he will accept it. He will not, however, enter into a contest for the office.

A NEW ELECTION MUST BE HELD.

But the Council May Meantime Choose a Mayor Pro Tem.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—For nearly ten hours to-day Corporation Counsel Kraus and his assistants, Attorneys Palmer and Deifler, searched the statutes of the State for some law clause or section that would have some bearing upon the present emergency. They were on the point, at a late hour to-night, of abondoning the effort when, by the merest accident, they resurrected a section of the old city charter that provides for just such an emergency as has now arisen.

The new city charter adopted in 1872, under which the City Government is now being run, provides that such sections or provisions of the old charter as are not inconsistent or in conflict with the new city charter shall be considered operative. The Corporation Counsel feels certain that the courts will take such a view of this case. This section of the old city charter provides for the election of a temporary Mayor, who shall be vested with the full powers of the regular Mayor by the City Council, and who shall serve until a new Mayor is regularly elected.

It provides further that the City Council shall call a special election for the selection of a new Mayor within ten days after the vacancy has occurred. The evident intention of the law is that such an election shall be called to be held within a reasonable time, the intention being to fill the vacancy without delay. Under the provisions of the new election law a special election may be held within twenty days' notice, the only provision being that the names of the candidates must be certified by the Board of Election Commissioners fifteen days prior to the election. It is possible, therefore, to elect a successor to the office made vacant by the late Mayor Harrison before the 1st of December.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Palmer agrees that the City Council must call a special election for Mayor not later than next Monday, that such election must be held within a reasonable time, not sooner than twenty days, and that in the interim the Council may choose one of its number to act as Mayor, such member so chosen to be vested with all the powers of the office.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

Warrants Paid for Which No Work Was Done.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—Somebody has been working Erie O. Van Brocklin's game in the Buffalo Board of Public Works. Mayor Bishop's office was the scene of an investigation this morning based on specific charges made by Expert Hamilton and addressed to Mayor Bishop as follows:

Upon comparing the laborers' pay roll of this department (the Board of Public Works) with the foreman's time book for 1892, I find that the name of John Gainey was continued on pay rolls after being dropped from the foreman's time book.

It appears that Gainey was discharged on or about the 5th day of November last, but his name was continued on the pay roll for Nov. 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10, 17, 1892, at each of which times a warrant for $9 was drawn and paid. Warrants were drawn weekly for these amounts, although he was at the time, according to his own statement, working for the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company.

There were present in the Mayor's office Controller Gavin, Deputy Ludwig, Clerks Kull and McKenna, Examiner Hamilton, and others. The object of the investigation was to ascertain who got the money on the extra four warrants. Four were drawn in favor of Gainey after he had been discharged and somebody drew the money. It became apparent before the little investigation was over that a fraud had been practiced upon the city by somebody who knew $36 in warrants was awaiting Gainey and came and drew them the very next day after the old man drew the $9 to which he was not entitled. The original fault in the case appears to lie at the doors of the clerk in the Water Department, who, by continuing the name of the elder Gainey on the pay roll a few weeks after the latter's discharge, made the fraud possible. Hence two men in the employ of the city had knowledge of the existence of the extra warrants—he Water Department clerk, who made out the pay roll, and the Controller's clerk, who had charge of the warrants.

Mayor Bishop is determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and, although the amount is small, to ascertain, if possible, the names of the guilty parties. It is likely that Clerk Kull, who acknowledges having indorsed the warrant "J. Gainey, per S. Kull," and having also written the receipt on the stub, may be held for the amount of the loss. Mr. Kull's recollection is very vague on the subject, and he told the Mayor he had done the same thing many times in instances where the owners of the warrants could not write.

GOV. BOIES SERIOUSLY ILL.

Broken Down by the Hard Work of His Campaign.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30.—Gov. Boies is a sick man. Instead of being the leading speaker in a big meeting which was arranged for him here to-night, he is confined to his bed in his home at Waterloo, threatened with a fever, and the chances seem to be much more than even that he may not be able to take any further part in the present campaign.

He was to have spoken at Allison yesterday afternoon, and went to Waterloo on his way to fill this appointment. When he got there, he was feeling so badly that he called a physician, and the latter at once advised him that it would be impossible for him to go to Allison, and sent him to bed. He is still confined to his room, and reports from Waterloo to-night are far from reassuring. He has taken a severe cold, which is complicated with a bilious condition, and he is threatened with an attack of fever.

Everything possible is being done to ward off the attack, but his condition is a source of great anxiety to his friends, and though they hope that he may be able to be about in a few days, yet they realize that he has carried the burden of the hard work of the campaign, practically single-handed, about as far as it is possible for him to do.

The Governor has been speaking twice nearly every day, and has often been compelled to make long and fatiguing trips to meet all his appointments. Once before he came near breaking down, but with his indomitable will he has kept up until now.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

A New-Haven Railroad Express Train Runs Off the Track Near a Bridge.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The express train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which left South Norwalk at 6:15 A. M., bound for New-York, ran off the track near here. The train consisted of a locomotive, baggage car, and four passenger coaches.

The axle of one of the driving wheels broke, and the wheel fell upon the rail, throwing the train off the track. The train was running at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. It continued along the ties, bumping and plowing the stone ballast and greatly exciting the passengers. The women and children clung to the seats, expecting momentarily to see the cars overturn.

All the cars, excepting the last one, remained upright. The last car was overturned.

When the train came to a stand-still it was found to be only a few yards from a bridge, which might have given way under the heavily-loaded cars.

The only person seriously injured was Trainman William Sanders, who was in the last car. He was thrown against the side of the car and received painful bruises, but had no bones broken.

The wreck caused considerable delay. A wrecking train was secured from New-Rochelle and it cleared the tracks.

SHOT DOWN BY A MADMAN

F. L. MATTHES ATTACKED AS WAS MAYOR HARRISON.

AN IMAGINARY GRIEVANCE THE CAUSE.

Thomas Bradley, His Assailant, a Homeless Pauper and Evidently Demented.

THRILLING FIGHT ON BROADWAY.

After Firing a Heavy Bullet Into the Abdomen of Mr. Matthes, Who Was Superintendent of Construction on the New Postal Telegraph Building, the Maniac Defied Four Policemen, Emptying His Revolver at Them From Behind an Improvised Barricade—Shot Twice Before He Was Overpowered—Policeman McCabe's Bravery—Laparotomy Performed on Mr. Matthes, But His Chance of Recovery is Slight.

It has taken but a few hours for the New-York "crank" of the deadly species to emulate his Chicago prototype who shot down Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, evidently crazy, fired a shot from a 44-calibre revolver into the abdomen of a man by whom he, in his insanity, imagined he had been grievously wronged.

The man who did the shooting gives his name as Thomas Bradley, his address as a lodging house in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, and his occupation as a longshoreman.

The man who was shot and who now lies in the Chambers Street Hospital at the point of death is Frederick L. Matthes, fifty-seven years old, of 119 South Second Street, Williamsburg, superintendent of construction, for the firm of Harding & Gooch, on the new Postal Telegraph Building at Murray Street and Broadway.

After committing what will almost certainly turn out to be a murder, the desperate lunatic, in an access of frenzy, entrenched himself behind a pile of bricks in the basement of the Postal Telegraph Building, where the shooting took place. With these bricks as a barricade he emptied the remaining chambers of his revolver at policemen, who rushed forward to capture him, and then reloaded for a fresh fusillade.

He was overpowered and disarmed only after a long and thrilling struggle, during which he was shot twice by a policeman, who showed great courage in braving the maniac.

As early as 10 o'clock yesterday morning Bradley was noticed lounging about in the basement of the new building. Mr. Matthes, a big, jovial German, saw the man sitting on a pile of timbers and went up to speak to him. The fellow answered in a surly manner.

Not wishing to have any tramps about Mr. Matthes sent out for Policeman Dunstrum of the Second Precinct and got him to put the man out of the building.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Bradley returned to the building and began to talk excitedly to Frederick Schanzenback and John Fitzgerald, workmen. He said he was an Irishman and had just come from California. He complained that, although he had been but three weeks in this city, he had already been robbed of all his money and his naturalization papers.

While the men were listening to Bradley and wondering how to get rid of him, the Superintendent came walking from the Murray Street side of the basement toward the dead wall formed by the side of the new building occupying the site of the old Merchants' Exchange Bank, where the three men were standing.

"What! you here again?" said Mr. Matthes testily to Bradley. "Get out of this quick or I'll have you locked up."

Bradley's answer was conveyed in the report of a revolver. He fired point blank at the Superintendent. The bullet struck Mr. Matthes in the groin, and he fell back against an iron pillar. The two workmen scurried for cover.

Behind Bradley was a regular trench, using the word in a military sense. It was a hole protected by the dead wall on the north side and by piles of terra-cotta tiles, some 8 or 10 feet high, on the south and east sides. Into this perfect fortification in miniature Bradley retreated, prepared to fight.

He had not long to wait. Mr. Matthes, with a face white as ashes and in ghastly contrast with the blood that trickled down his trousers, staggered into the street. Policeman McCabe of the Broadway squad was at his side in an instant. An ambulance call was sent out, and the wounded man, groaning "He's killed me! he's killed me!" was placed on a stretcher and hurried off to Chambers Street Hospital.

Meanwhile the policeman had hurried across to the main entrance of the Post Office to find his mate, Patrick Giblin, who is a Titan among Titans. Together they returned to the Postal Telegraph Building, being joined on the way by Policemen Mulrooney and Franklin Cornell, both of the Church Street Station.

As far as position was concerned, Bradley, behind the terra-cotta tiles, which could not have been arranged better as a barricade if they had been put up for that very purpose, had decidedly the strategic advantage. He also had in his favor that undefinable but very substantial element of madness which cares nothing for life.

He could see every movement of his adversaries, while the place where he was ensconced amid pillars and joists and beams and piles of brickwork was, as Policeman Giblin said afterward, as black as the mouth of a pit. Altogether that quartet of blue-coats had work of no pleasant nature cut out for them.

McCabe was the first to make a rush. Bradley fired at him, but missed, and McCabe sought the shelter of a heap of bricks to the left of the lunatic's strong position. It was regular guerrilla fighting then, Giblin, Mulrooney, and Cornell taking advantage of every abutment of timber and every heap of stone or brick to shelter their huge bodies, like experienced Indian fighters.

The maniac blazed away at the men fast closing on him with a fortunate wildness of aim. Cornell and Mulrooney worked their way round to the Broadway side of the basement. Giblin managed at last to obtain a position in the only place where the maniac could be outflanked, to the west of the improvised breastworks.

Bradley had emptied the six chambers of his revolver and was reloading when McCabe, crawling over the eastern side of the pile of bricks, called out in a cool tone to the man inside to come out.

For reply, Bradley fired at the gallant policeman's head. By a miracle of good luck McCabe dodged the bullet, although but four or five feet away from the muzzle of the maniac's revolver. The policeman did not wait for a second shot, but dropped outside the tile walls, resolved to make his appeals to Bradley for good behavior after the man had been captured.

Bradley then turned his attention to Policeman Giblin and fired two shots at him, his aim, luckily, being very bad at both attempts. Giblin returned the fire with better effect. Bradley kept holding up a tile in his right hand, which in the darkness the policeman took for his head.

He fired two shots at this mark and hit the arm below the tile. Maddened with the pain, Bradley rushed from the protection of his walls and emptied the remaining chambers of his revolver as he ran toward Giblin.

Luckily for the policeman, however, he had disabled Bradley's right arm, and the madman had to use his left hand, with the result that his bullets went wide of the bulky mark for which they were intended.

Giblin had two chambers of his revolver still loaded. He drew, as he thought, a bead sight on the wild figure flying toward him, revolver in hand, for he was shooting to kill. But his first shot was more dangerous to his comrades than to Bradley, and his second cartridge missed fire.

With a useless weapon in his hand and away from the walls that protected him, Bradley turned his back on Giblin and started to run toward Broadway. The outstretched leg of McCabe tripped him as he ran, and in an instant all four policemen were upon him.

A very slight application of a club sufficed to restore enough of sense to show Bradley that resistance was useless and he went quietly enough with the policemen out on to the Broadway sidewalk.

A large and excited crowd was waiting for him, and threats of lynching were loud and many. Men struck with sticks and umbrellas at the poor wretch, forlorn and shivering now and with a forehead bleeding from the policemen's clubs. It took some hard work on the part of his four captors and the reserves, who had been called out from Church Street and posted around the building to prevent any possible escape, to get the man unscathed from the crowd and lead him down Murray Street to the Chambers Street Hospital.

At the hospital Bradley told the most incoherent of stories in answer to the inquiries of Police Captain Donohue. His answer to all leading questions as to his motive for the crime was, "I dunno," the syllables being drawled out in a stolid, apathetic manner.

He said he had just come to New-York from San Diego, where he had been working as a longshoreman. He gave his age as thirty-one, and said he was living in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, the number he did not know, with one "Johnny" Lynch.

"I was a sailor on the war ship Trenton," he said, "and when she sunk with all my clothes and goods the Government gave me $90. But 'Johnny' Lynch opened the envelope with the money and took it. He gave $300 to the Grand Jury to 'fix' me and another $100 to a fellow to shoot me.

"I tell you that fellow 'Johnny' Lynch has been following me everywhere to kill me. I bought that pistol because they told me Matthes wanted to lick me."

Bradley looks like a hard-working laborer. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height and stockily built. He has reddish hair and mustache and pale blue eyes, singularly vacant in expression. His most prominent feature is his large hook nose.

At the Chambers Street Hospital late last night it was said that Mr. Matthes was sleeping quietly. The bullet had penetrated the intestines in two places. Prof. L. A. Stimson performed the critical operation of laparotomy on the wounded man and succeeded in extracting the bullet. It was the professor's opinion, expressed to Albert B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph Company, the first caller at the hospital, that Mr. Matthes had a fighting chance for recovery.

A sister-in-law of Mr. Matthes, accompanied by two women, called at the Chambers Street Hospital shortly before midnight and asked permission to see the patient. They were not permitted to do so, as the physicians explained that their patient was only recovering from the influence of ether, and that to disturb him might make his recovery more doubtful.

MR. GOULD'S CALLER ARRESTED.

Was After Tips on Stock and Money and Alarmed the Office Men.

Mongolia Andrews, who has been bothering the Gould family for a year or more, was arrested yesterday and locked up at Police Headquarters. He has been hanging around the office in the Western Union Building for over a week, and, fearing he might work some mischief, Superintendent Byrnes took him into safe keeping. Edwin Gould told this story of the man's doings last night:

"Andrews was formerly employed on the Burlington Road at Kansas City. About a year ago my brother George received a number of letters unsigned asking for points on the market and saying that the writer had lost $5,000 by the strike on the Burlington. Andrews came to this city about ten days ago, and has been hanging around our office trying to get an interview with my brother.

"Last week one day he sent in his name to my private room as Judge Andres of Kansas City. I was out at the time. This morning he called and asked to see me. He was told I would not be in till 2 o'clock. Then he called again, and I telephoned to Police Headquarters for a detective, as the men in the office feared he might do me harm.

"When Andrews came at 2 o'clock he was admitted. He handed me a paper on which was written: 'Edwin Gould, will Western Union go to 100? I want to work the bucket shops. Answer at once. Signed, Andrews.'

"He made no movement to harm me and did not try to get away. However, the detective made the arrest, and we three took a car to headquarters. I am sure that the fellow is harmless."

When Andrews was searched no weapon was found. There were papers containing stock quotations, a penknife, and the addresses of a number of prominent men, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, and Abram S. Hewitt. Andrews said he lives at 375 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. He will be examined as to his sanity. He has admitted that he wished Mr. Gould to pay him $5,000.

At the Brooklyn address little was known of Andrews. His landlady said that he arrived there a week ago from Kansas City, Mo. He described himself as a telegraph operator, with a wife and two children in Kansas City. He said he was at one time quite wealthy, but lost his money in speculations. He received letters every day from the West. One came yesterday morning, after he had gone to New-York. He left home at 8 o'clock. The landlady said she had noticed nothing peculiar in his actions.

AUSTRIA WITHOUT A CABINET.

Emperor Franz Joseph Accepts the Resignation of His Ministers.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—Emperor Joseph to-day accepted the resignation of the members of the Austrian Cabinet. Prince von Windisch-Graetz, Court Chamberlain, and member of the Privy Council, is in communication with Count Karl Hohenwart zu Gerlachstein on the subject of the coalition Ministry.

Baron Chlumecky, President of the lower House; Herr von Plener, leader of the German Liberals; Baron Jaworski, leader of the Poles, and Count Hohenwart, leader of the Conservatives, after having been received individually by Emperor Franz Joseph, held a conference late this afternoon to decide upon the course of their allied parties. They drew up a programme, which was laid before the Emperor during the evening.

The German Liberals are willing to accept Prince Windisch-Graetz or Count Hohenwart as Count Taaffe's successor. The Emperor is loth to part from Taaffe, and still confers with him.

—Flattering Friend—Oh, yes, I always keep your books on my centre table, and I read them as I do my Bible.

Fluttering Author—What! Not oftener than that?—Somerville Journal.

REPEAL BILL HAS PASSED

THE SENATE HAS ACTED ON THE BILL AT LAST.

43 WERE FOR REPEAL, 32 AGAINST.

It Was a Bitter Pill for the Silver Men to Swallow.

PLENTY OF SORE-HEAD SPEECHES.

The Talk Habit Had So Fastened Itself Upon Some of the Silver Spouters that the Ruling Passion Was Strong in the Death of Their Hopes—One Grave and Reverend Senator Succeeded In Creating a Scene by His Irrational Conduct—The Bill Was Passed Without Any Particular Ceremony In the Presence of Densely Crowded Galleries of People—It Will Probably Be Treated Promptly by the House and the President and May Become a Law Within a Day or Two.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Unconditional repeal has passed the Senate and is practically an accomplished fact.

The bill that was passed by the House on Aug. 29 and was taken up for debate on Aug. 30 was passed at 7:30 to-night by a majority of 11 votes, the division being 43 and 32.

Nothing now intervenes between its approval by the President and its operation as a law to stop silver purchases except the concurrence of the House in an amendment made by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The victory is a great one for the advocates of unconditional and immediate repeal. They were confronted as soon as the bill came from the House, where it was opposed in a manly and courageous fashion by the silver men, by a Senate that was so closely divided that it was doubtful whether it would get through.

Indeed, there were confident predictions that a free-coinage majority would strip it of its repeal provisions, convert it into a free-coinage measure, and send it back, in the hope that a compromise would be adopted favorable to silver

once more back in his seat, took the floor. His desk was covered with the threads for long talks. His medical adviser had counseled him to remain away from the Senate, as a heavy cold he had contracted had made him weak, and there was danger that pneumonia might be developed.

As Mr. Morgan is naturally perverse and obstinate, the advice was rejected, and he took advantage of the presence of an unusually large audience to make a very monotonous, uninteresting, and unnecessarily-long speech. It was bilious, snarling, and spiteful toward the Senators on the Democratic side who had chosen to side with the President rather than with Senators Morgan and Pugh, and also toward Mr. Sherman and his friends. It was hot with reproaches of the press for its condemnation of the filibusters, and it was dreary when he wasted time to read from The Record to show that there were Senators who could change their minds about silver, which Morgan could not.

Two o'clock found Morgan prosing along, apparently without listeners. It was enough to know that he was interested. He did not appear to notice that the gallery people had settled into a comfortable buzz of conversation, having adjusted their voices so as not to invite the censure of the Vice President. It was hard on the gallery crowd when it stopped talking to think about it, for to go out was to lose the chance of getting back when a vote was about to be taken.

As Morgan kept on after 2 o'clock, and the crowd increased in the galleries, it became necessary to use the section usually reserved for and seldom used by the Diplomatic Corps. Secretary Morton was admitted, and so was Representative "Tim" Campbell, looking unusually diplomatic, although no diplomat would wear a white tie in the morning. Mrs. Cockrell, wife of the Senator from Missouri, was invited to a front seat in the section, accompanied by several friends.

Mr. Morgan went drowsing along, attracting attention only when he stopped talking to blow his nose upon a large brown silk handkerchief. When the hour which Mr. Voorhees had named for taking the vote had been passed thirty-five minutes, Morgan did not appear to be any nearer the end than when he began. The information went about that Jones of Nevada, Dubois, Vest, and others were to talk, and that the vote might not be taken until late at night. Abruptly dropping his talk about silver, money, and prices, Morgan wandered off without changing his conversation, and only to express his hopelessness of legislation favorable to silver as the result of an international agreement. There was a profound sigh of relief when, at 2:45, Morgan stopped.

Mr. Vest was recognized. He spoke in advocacy of his amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse demands for gold for export, and also in favor of his proposition to coin the seigniorage. It was the same old story, based upon a fallacy, and Mr. Vest's vehement style of eloquence did not strengthen the argument, although it unquestionably consoled the audience for the weariness it had suffered under the infliction of Morgan. Disregarding the fact that no injury was to be inflicted upon any single dollar of silver by the passage of the repeal bill, he shouted protestingly against "striking down" silver and reducing the per capita circulation.

It was all lamentation, echoing the gloomy utterances of Wolcott and Teller. He did not think this was the end of the battle, but the beginning; the skirmish line. The great contest was to come. He did not see more than one hope for silver, and that was the belief in the determination of the people that there should be no contraction of the currency. The best thing about Mr. Vest's speech was its brevity. He concluded in half an hour.

Mr. Cockrell followed him. There was disappointment thick and deep in Mr. Cockrell's speech, which began with regret that the Tariff act had been set aside, and that Mr. Mills, the tariff-reform advocate, had been enlisted for immediate repeal. He vigorously denounced the Democrats who had defeated tariff reform, and provoked a laugh and a sensation in the galleries by his statement that the lion at the "other end of the avenue and the tiger in this chamber had lain down in loving embrace" over the pending bill.

With somewhat savage cynicism he regretted the manner of production of the Wilson bill in the House, because it was not a party measure, had not been approved by a caucus, and had been passed by the help of Republicans. It had come into the Senate from the Finance Committee by the vote of Republicans.

Mr. Cockrell's version of the contest, of the vexatious impertinence of Mr. Sherman in insisting that the Democrats should do something, and the melancholy rally to effect a compromise which silver men had regarded as a sacrifice of everything, with the "non-partisan" Administration contriving to spoil the surrender, did not differ materially from the version of Mr. Gorman, but it was less discreet. When the bill was completed it would be non-partisan and Mugwump legislation. The smell of smoke of partisanship was detected about it hereafter it would be that of Republican partisanship. He described the repeal clause as the Mugwump part of the bill, while the declaratory phrases were Democratic fringes.

This strong remonstrance of an unqualified free-coinage man against the passage of the repeal bill by a combination of Republicans and Democrats pleased the Republicans, particularly his repeated reference to Mr. Sherman and "his glorious victory." If the passage of the bill should not bring abounding prosperity, the Republicans, and not the Democrats, would be held to responsibility. The Missouri Senator occupied but half an hour in the speech of farewell made by him to the compromise Senators.

Then Mr. Carey of Wyoming, referring to the remarks made by Mr. Washburn some time ago, in which he had referred to Mr. Carey as intending to vote for repeal, objected sharply to Mr. Wolcott's imputations, made "with dramatic effect and change of costume," in a speech written out and committed to memory. He made his remonstrance with great candor and spirit, and repudiated the suggestion made by Mr. Wolcott that he had proffered his vote. He did not think any compromise had been offered that should have succeeded, for he did not believe any compromise should have been adopted that would not give the Treasury the power to restore the power of gold and maintain the parity of the two metals.

If the silver men went home empty handed, it would be because the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Nevada had offered no compromise. He said that, while the partners of the Senator from Colorado had sent agents into Wyoming to burn the prairies in his rear, he had heard nothing to lead him to believe that his people were opposed to repeal. If his action resulted in his political overthrow he would accept his fate like a man, and he would rather not be a United States Senator ready to be stirred up by every public clamor.

While Mr. Carey was speaking the diplomatic gallery became crowded, half a dozen representatives of foreign countries being obliged to squeeze in, and when Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, came after 4 o'clock, it was necessary to dislodge some one from the front row of seats in order to provide a place for him. He got in just in time to hear Mr. Carey express his disbelief in the efficacy of legislation to increase or maintain the price of silver.

Of course, Wolcott had to reply. He was sarcastic in his introductory references to Mr. Carey. He thought Mr. Carey had not been quick enough in his resentment. Becoming warm, he once more heaped up language of encomium for the silver States, and picking out Wyoming as one of the silver States expressed his surprise at the silence of Mr. Carey at the time. He thought Mr. Carey's personal remarks about himself were "mean, and small, and petty." Retorting upon Mr. Carey's references to his apparel, he said that he knew that there were some persons to whom clean linen was an offense. He hoped the Senator from Wyoming was not one of those persons. He would not pursue the subject further. In concluding he said, very testily, that there was an old Spanish proverb: "It was a waste of lather to shave an ass."

There was so much merriment following this interchange of Republican courtesies that the Vice President again reminded the occupants that a repetition of the disturbance would be followed by the clearing of the galleries. It was a linen-washing in the party, and everybody listening was repaid now for all the waiting.

Mr. Carey was again on his feet as soon as Mr. Wolcott stopped. He returned to the denial of the suggestion that the Senator from Minnesota had bartered his vote. He told of a letter he had received from Denver, in which the assertion was made that if he voted against silver all the money and all the influence of Colorado would be employed to ruin him.

A reference to a newspaper clipping about the alleged "deal" between Republicans and Democrats to beat the force bill drew out the irascible Harris to object to such references, and to denounce as utterly false any suggestion that there had ever been an agreement or compact to defeat the force bill.

When Mr. Carey finished with a few concluding words of, censure of Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Washburn expressed his regret that he had made the personal references used in the heat of debate and in response to a question, but he had never proffered" the vote of Mr. Carey, who thought and voted for himself.

The melancholy Teller had to add his testimony to disprove the talk about "trade" or "understanding" to defeat the force bill. In an hour, according to the assertion of Senators on both sides of the chamber, explanations had been made which tended to destroy the generally-accepted belief that there had been a combination of the kind. Mr. Teller's closing remarks were carefully considered, and were quite parliamentary, but were nothing more nor less than an attribution of intentional falsehood to Mr. Carey.

Young Mr. Dubois of Idaho came along next, talking in his sing-song fashion in the back row, right in front of a double row of wall flowers from the House of Representatives that had drifted into the Senate to find no more comfortable places from which to enjoy the washing of party linen. While Mr. Dubois felt strongly disposed to the vendetta in politics, he would trust to the people for their resentment of the injustice of the Senate. He did not know what his people would do when all their industries were struck down. Yet they would continue to be manly, patriotic, and charitable.

Mr. Pasco was about to call up his substitute, which he declared would not be in order unless the bill was otherwise affected. "I have another amendment," spoke up Stewart. There was a sudden murmur of jeering dissent all over the chamber. The windmill was supposed to have ceased for good, but here he was again, prepared for whirling. He offered his amendment for the reduction of the gold in the coinage with "a few remarks in explanation," which sounded very much like any of his other remarks on amendment, or like the remark that he would make on no amendment whatever.

When he had finished and the vote was about to be taken, Stewart called for the yeas and nays to be recorded. Then he withdrew it on account of a candid declaration from Mr. Harris, "I am glad he has."

The Pasco substitute was then read. It calls for a commission to fix the ratio for the coinage of both gold and silver, the issue of silver and reserve bullion, the withdrawal of coins now out, and the reissue of new ones, to be based upon the ratio to be fixed by the commission provided for.

There was an interruption to let Mr. Gray in with a favorable report, and then Mr. Pasco explained his proposition, although he admitted that he had little expectation that it would be adopted. The vote was taken at once. When he had concluded, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 47, Mr. Jones of Nevada stood up behind his thick package of manuscript. "The Senator from Nevada," said the Vice President. That sigh of weariness from the galleries could not be helped. The audience that had come to see a vote taken at 2 o'clock had been alternately bored and entertained for six hours and a half, and it had had enough. So much noise was made by the thumping of those who passed out that the Vice President had to admonish the offenders. Then Mr. Jones went on, expressing the hope that he should be allowed to go on until he had concluded his remarks, begun some time ago.

Senator Jones was reading his speech in a monotone, and everything in the chamber was drowsy, when Senator Harris made a scene that greatly enlivened the proceedings. It was at 6:20 o'clock. The venerable man from Tennessee had just come into the chamber from luncheon. His face was rosy, and he sat down in his seat with the air of one about exhausted. Presently he arose, faced around toward the Senator from Nevada, and asked if he might interrupt for a moment.

Senator Jones said, "Certainly," steadying himself with one hand on the back of his seat, and pointing with the extended forefinger of the other hand to the clock. Senator Harris called out loudly, with uncertain emphasis: "That clock says it is 6:20. I suggest that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow."

The drowsy Senators were instantly awake. Senator Jones stood mute. Senator Faulkner sprang to his feet and asked Senator Harris not to insist on this, because Mr. Voorhees was anxious to dispose of the Repeal bill to-night. Mr. Voorhees was not in his seat.

Mr. Harris grew violent. "But that clock says it is twenty minutes after 6," he shouted. "I don't think we are compelled to stay here to-night to complete what everybody knows is bound to come. I move we adjourn."

Senators came into the room with a rush. The cloak room emptied a quorum upon the floor in a minute. Senator Morrill asked if an agreement could be taken to vote at 11 o'clock Tuesday. Mr. Faulkner replied that he was sure no agreement could be reached. Meanwhile, Mr. Harris insisted that his motion be put. He wanted an adjournment, and no recess, he said, because he wanted the record to show truthfully the date when these proceedings were transacted.

"As it stands now," he cried, "everything done in the last week appears to have been done Oct. 17. I want the fact made of record."

A vote on adjournment was taken and lost. Mr. Harris then began to talk loudly on the question of adjourning, on which he demanded a roll call. In a minute Mr. Morrill withdrew his suggestion. Mr. Hill jumped up, and was about to say something. Senator Faulkner arose, as did one or two other Senators, but before any were recognized some one called Mr. Harris to order.

Mr. Voorhees was in his place before this, and he told Mr. Harris that he was out of order, because a motion to adjourn was not debatable.

"I say I am not out of order," said Mr. Harris, whereupon Mr. Voorhees replied that Mr. Harris was out of order, and no one knew it better than the Senator himself. After Mr. Voorhees had assured the Senate that one hour longer would probably settle the question, and Mr. Jones had promised to stop talking in about fifteen minutes, Mr. Harris was induced to subside.

The most extraordinary scene of the session was over, and Mr. Jones resumed talking. Peffer, whiskers, cavernous voice, provoking deliberation, and surrounding atmosphere of melancholy propensity, followed Mr. Jones, and awakened all the echoes that had familiarized themselves with his tones. There did not appear to be anything in his speech to justify him in moving along again, in mere wantonness of idle expressions, unless, perhaps, it was the opportunity that vanity could not resist of making a speech to an audience that had to stay or run the risk of losing its place at the finish. He had the galleries before him. The occupants must stay, and if they must they must take a dose of Peffer. There was something for local consumption, a batch of pages of appreciation of the noble characteristic of Populistic Kansas, of which he is such a noble and historic example.

As soon as Peffer had stopped, Mr. Harris was up, and before the agile Stewart could get the Vice President's eye he had begun a speech about the dangers of an impending gold standard. When he stopped for a moment he lost his cue and did not get it back, but grabbed another and kept on. He talked about a slay demand million of our commerce, and the balance of trade, and, with much noise and contempt of manner, referred to the absurdity of paying any attention to foreign nations, for we were able to get along without any nation "on the living earth."

Some of Mr. Harris's neighbors studied his manner and listened to his words with anxiety, and the gallery showed an inclination to titter as he went on in his very peculiar manner, with fingers extended here and there about the chamber, closing with the vehement declaration that he would never desert the convictions of a lifetime, and asking that the stenographer take down his words, which he desired to have inserted in The Record. It was a relief when Mr. Harris stopped.

But there was Stewart again to take his place. Standing in the place of Roscoe Conkling—save the mark!—with a wad of paper in his hand. "The die is cast," he began, at which everybody laughed. Stewart's words are the argument of his speech. It was not cheerful. It suggested the last words of a man who is about to duck his head for the black cap. Gloomy predictions of calamity, execrations for the "hireling press," "bloated corporations," "concentrated capital," "soulless and greedy," the "British financiers," and all the horrid nightmares that have troubled Stewart's day dreams for months were exhibited in his last—was it the last?—revision of his oft-repeated abundant money speech. "Let the vote be taken; let the deed be done," he said in closing. "We will abide the result."

Why, of course, that was to have been expected. Well, it was Stewart's last, and it was the last speech on the bill for additional repeal. It was the twelfth sitting of the Senate of Tuesday, Oct. 17, the longest legislative day the Senate has maintained. No other day has filled so many pages of The Congressional Record, and no other session has procured for the Senate so much of public censure or excited so much distrust of its statesmanship or business ability.

It was 7:20. Vice President Stevenson did not wait for any of the everlasting talkers to get a new inspiration. "The bill is still in the Senate and open to amendments. There was no amendments, and the bill was be read a third time."

There was no amendment and the bill was read by its title. The Clerk turned to the Vice President. Mr. Voorhees stood up.

"The question is on the passage of the bill," announced the Vice President.

"Yeas and nays," shouted Stewart, and Teller seconded the call.

"The Clerk will call the roll," was the Vice President's order.

The roll was called. As it proceeded it was seen that some of the Senators who had been expected to vote for repeal after Blackburn, Pasco Jones of Arkansas, and Vest, of whom there had been some doubt as to their final attitude, voted against the bill, as did Perkins of California. Cameron, who missed the first roll call, asked to be recorded, and voted "no" with savage and defiant emphasis.

The vote in detail:

Yeas.—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Camden, (Dem., West Va.,) Carey, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Dixon, (Rep., R. I.,) Dolph, (Rep., Oregon,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Higgins, (Rep., Del.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Hunton, (Dem., Va.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Squire, (Rep., Washington,) Stockbridge, (Rep., Mich.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Washburn, (Rep., Minn.,) and White, (Dem., La.)—43.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Coke, Dem., Texas,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) George, (Dem., Miss.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Rep., Nev.,) Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Martin, (Dem., Kan.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Power, (Rep., Mon.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—32.

The following were the pairs:

Messrs. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) and Allison (Rep., Iowa;) Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) and White (Dem., Cal.;) Colquitt (Dem., Ga.,) and Wilson, (Rep., Iowa;) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) and Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.;) Gordon (Dem., Ga.,) and Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)

"The question," announced the Vice President, as he took the tally sheet from the hand of the Clerk, "the yeas are 43 and the nays are 32. The bill is passed, and the title will stand as approved."

Then came the adjournment, the first adjournment in twelve days, and after that the crowd, Senators and all, swarmed out of the Capitol, and dispersed to their homes with the news of the victory for unconditional repeal.

The analysis of the vote shows that there were for the bill 20 Democrats and 23 Republicans. Against the bill, 19 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 3 Populists.

Ten members of the Senate were prevented by absence, or pairs with absentees, from recording their votes. Chandler was paired for the bill.

Representatives Fitch, Dunphy, and Van Voorhis of New-York, who have been out of the city for a few days, were among those who returned to-day in response to telegrams from the managers of the repeal bill in the house.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD.

The Administration Has Taken the Part of Wisdom.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir John Lubbock, banker, author, and member of Parliament, said to-day in an interview concerning the financial condition of the United States:

"I do not think that the repeal of the Sherman act will necessitate any large purchases of gold by the United States. The American circulation contains, of course, more silver and silver certificates than can properly be absorbed, but it does not follow that more gold will be required. Repeal ought not to affect seriously trade or prices in the United Kingdom and continental countries. As regards this part of the subject, I adhere to the views expressed by me recently in The North American Review."

"How would the London market receive an issue of American bonds if the Government in Washington should decide upon a gold loan of £10,000,000 or more?"

"It is impossible to foresee whether the market would take the bonds at par without knowing the full terms and conditions. If the bonds should be made payable in sterling, with a reasonable rate of interest, without doubt they might be issued to a considerable amount."

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Consul Guttmann, Governor of the Dresden Bank, said this afternoon:

"The repeal of the Sherman act will have the best possible effects upon German trade and industry. Confidence in the international money market and in American securities will return. Trade and commerce will flourish again. A few years will suffice to banish the ill effects of the Silver bill. This bill was a suicidal measure.

"Naturally the repeal of the Sherman act will cause some immediate scarcity of gold and will raise the rates of discount. Otherwise, it will not have much effect, I believe. Silver will fall somewhat, but the fluctuations will not be very serious. Of course, the small silver mines will be closed. Owners of the large mines will form a ring and keep up the price. Silver will always retain good value as currency and for household and industrial purposes. With advancing civilization Africa will become a great silver customer.

"One necessary consequence of repealing the Sherman act, I think, will be the abolition of the McKinley tariff."

The Daily News says:

"Mr. Cleveland's shrewdness and sagacity have won a decisive victory for honesty and common sense. The obstructive Senators were weakened by their fear of defeat at the November election. The most striking point in the whole controversy was the rise of irresistible public opinion against the boasted silver legislation. The American people have learned wisdom in the school of bitter experience. They are learning in the same school the folly of protection. We may expect the McKinley bill to go soon the way of the Sherman act. Doubtless some advantages of the repeal of the Sherman act will fall to England."

The Times says:

This victory over a powerful combination of wealthy and well organized interests with popular ignorance, prejudice, and greed, is due entirely to the firmness of Mr. Cleveland. The effect of the victory will be felt in the constitution of political parties as well as in currency and commerce. We can only rejoice that a country with which we have such intimate and important connections has taken measures to restore the stability of its monetary system. At the same time, we must be prepared for possible inconveniences, such as the movement of gold.

The party consequences are more difficult to estimate. Everything seems to point to a dissolution of party combinations, and the formation of new parties on new issues. Mr. Cleveland personally has nothing to gain or lose. He can afford to do his duty without fear of party managers. He has rendered a service to his country far outweighing the discontent of mere politicians. The latter, however, cannot be wholly disregarded. The prospects of tariff reform may be affected injuriously in Ohio and other leading States by the disorganization of the Democrats.

Scotsmen Sing "Auld Lang Syne."

Several hundred persons by whom Scotland is held in reverence and affection gathered in Chickering Hall last evening for a Halloween celebration under the auspices of the New-York Scottish Society. Andrew Carnegie, Honorary President of the Society, presided. Wallace Bruce, lately United States Consul at Edinburgh, delivered an address on "Scotland and Scotsmen." Mr. Bruce spoke informally, and gave a number of delightfully interesting anecdotes and incidents of the land of his forebears, and brief accounts of his visits to many places celebrated in Scottish song and history. A number of musical selections were given, including such well-known airs as "Macgregors' Gathering," by J. H. McKinlay; "Last May a Braw Wooer," by Mrs. Campbell-Shafer; "Flora Macdonald's Lament," and "Will Ye No' Come Back Again?" by Miss Josephine MacPherson, and "Scotland Yet," and "Scots Wha Hae," by H. B. Phinn. The celebration ended, as it should, of course, by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Moorehead Gets an Order.

James A. Moorehead, the anti-Tammany and citizens' candidate for member of Assembly in the Eleventh District, has obtained an order from Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court requiring the Police Commissioners to show cause to-morrow why a mandamus should not issue to compel them to print an official ballot bearing his name.

The certificate of Moorehead was regular as filed, it is said, but it is alleged that the Commissioners threw out fifty-four of the names on his certificate, thus making it invalid because it did not contain the required number of names of voters.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—About half of the business portion of the village of Boston, Erie County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Fifteen buildings, including two hotels, were burned. The loss is partially insured.

THE RACE IS WON —over to good health and rendered impervious to disease when the blood is pure and the liver active. For the liver is the sentinel which permits or forbids the germs of disease to enter the circulation of the blood.

You ought to be germ-proof against Grip, Malaria, or Consumption; you will be—if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

When your flesh is reduced below a healthy standard, when you are troubled with pimples and boils, or if you have dizzy, weak and sleepless, spells—its best to *heed the warning.*

Build up your strength, purify the blood, and set all the organs of the body into activity, by taking the "Discovery." It's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure all diseases resulting from impure blood or inactive liver, or the money paid is refunded.

There's no case of Catarrh so hopeless that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. The proprietors of this medicine will pay $500 for any incurable case.

THE SILVER SHELL IS A BOMB

IT IS NOT EXPLODED, BECAUSE THE POLICE COME IN TIME.

Mrs. Kendal, No Longer a London Siren Turned Respectable Wife, Is a Beautiful Russian Nihilist, Sinned Against, Oh, so Greatly Sinned Against!—"Shore Acres" Is Another "Drama of Character"—Oscar Hammerstein's Genius as a Musical Composer.

"The Silver Shell" is a drama in four acts, written by Henry J. W. Dam, whose graphic letters to The New-York Times from various American watering places in the Summer of 1887 are still pleasantly remembered by readers of this journal. Mr. Dam has lived in London five years. This play, not his first, was produced there by the Kendals, with no very great measure of success, and it cannot be said to have been very successful with the audience when they presented it last night in the Star Theatre.

There was plenty of genuine applause for the acting, which was excellent on the part of Mrs. Kendal, who was a good, passionate woman, deceived, embittered by circumstances, and forced into the conspiracies of Russian Nihilism; commendable on the part of Mr. Kendal, who was the aged, austere, shrewd, courageous Russian police official, tracking this woman for State reasons, and personal reasons as well, and consistently smooth and intelligent on the part of the supporting company.

But the very best act in the play—the third—received only perfunctory applause. The people who pay money to see the Kendals act do not like to see them in "conventional melodrama." And that phrase describes the third act of "The Silver Shell"—indeed, describes the whole play well enough, though, perhaps, it has some few pretensions above that sort of thing.

This third act is a jewel in its way. The most practiced playwright could not beat Mr. Dam on this ground. There is not a false note, not a misplaced incident. The action—or rather the movement, for in all plays of this kind there is really a scant supply of real dramatic action, which is, properly, development of character under the stress of emotions—is brisk and admirably devised. Every pictorial detail is exactly right. The scene is worth describing:

A meeting of Nihilists is to be held in the house of Katharine Vail, in Paris, at 10 o'clock P. M. Katharine is really Sophie Karatoff, widow of Paul Karatoff, son of the Russian Chief of Police. Her husband was murdered in Warsaw. She was led by his murderer, who loves her, to believe the police killed him. Her marriage was secret, because she belonged to a family of Nihilists, and Paul did not dare to confess it.

Gen. Karatoff believes her to be the murderer of his son. He is in Paris, disguised as Boris Ivanitch, a Nihilist, and attends the meeting. He arrives early, just as the supposed Miss Vail is sending away, to London, her companion, and the child, who is known as the companion's son. Karatoff, believing this boy to be the detested woman's child, sends orders to have him detained before he leaves France. He is determined to make his revenge as complete as possible.

The conspirators come into the dimly-lighted room one by one, ushered in by a servant, who, of course, belongs to their order, and lounge about waiting for the hour. The woman is distressed and nervous. She sympathizes with the Nihilists because the Czar's officers beat her father to death before her eyes, but she has no heart for this bloody business. Herr Schmidt, a German bomb maker, comes with his deadly satchel, containing two silver shells, one loaded and ready for work, the other empty and harmless, brought only as a sample of his work. He is a droll, loquacious, fatherly German who is a slave to science. While he is talking about his work of the pseudo Ivanitch puts the unloaded bomb in the case reserved for the loaded ones and hides the deadly instrument behind a picture on the mantelpiece.

The hour strikes, the roll is called, the conspirators answer in turn, and the orders for the murder of Karatoff, the "butcher," are read. Then the servant whispers an alarm. There is a moment of terrified suspense, and then the announcement is made that there is a man at the door who knows the password, the creed, and the lesson, and claims to be Boris Ivanitch. The lights are still further lowered and he is admitted. In the dark he is catechised, and proves his identity.

"But there is another man in the room that claims to be Ivanitch."

The lights are turned up. "Ah!" exclaims the real Ivanitch, facing the intruder with drawn dagger. "Don't you know him? Karatoff!"

Karatoff seizes the loaded bomb from the mantelpiece and holds it above his head! Tableau! Then the Paris gendarmes break down the doors and the Nihilists are prisoners!

This is a fine scene of the old-fashioned melodramatic kind, and the way it is done by the Kendals and their company, nothing of the kind could be better.

In the two preceding acts it is shown how Katharine Vail is in the toils of the villain, who loves her, who is the inventor of all her sorrows, and the cause of her misunderstanding with the nice, gray-headed British baronet who wants to marry her. In the last act her purity and wifely honor and the identity of her child are established. The boy is brought into the presence of the bloodthirsty butcher and promptly demands a pony and a gun. Shortly afterward the band plays the Russian hymn.

"The Silver Shell" has all the inconsistencies of plays of its class, but it is remarkably well written. Mrs. Kendal has never acted better or looked better. Her recital of the story of the murder of her father is a veritable triumph of elocution, and her defiance of Karatoff in the last act is superb.

Mr. Kendal's make-up is good, and his acting is sufficiently forceful. He makes no such hit, however, as an actor like Mansfield would with such a part. Mr. York, a hitherto unseen member of the company, is a tall, well-formed man, with an interesting face and a good voice. He is welcome. Mr. Dodson, under an assumed name, was one of the Nihilists. Talk about the Theatre Francais!

General Prince Karatoff	W. H. Kendal
Sir Richard Stanhope	Oscar Adye
Va Der	Cecil M. York
Banham	James East
Herr Schmidt	G. P. Huntley
Monroff	C. Walker
Boris Ivanitch	George Gray
Vasili	Howard Sturge
Constantin	J. E. Dodson
Lady Armytage	Annie Irish
Mrs. Ladd	Florence Bennett
Mrs. Verney	Barbara Hunley
Lucille	Adrienne Dairolles
Jack	Marc Valentine
Katherine Vail	Mrs. Kendal

"SHORE ACRES" PLEASES THEM.

Mr. Herne and His New Character Drama at the Fifth Avenue.

To write a play for the purpose of winning applause is one thing; to endeavor to produce a work of art in dramatic form is another. Mr. James A. Herne, whose "Shore Acres" was presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, seems to have kept the second purpose constantly in mind as he added one line to another for his dialogue, one incident to another for his story, one trait of character to another for his personages.

That applause would come he doubtless hoped. It did. "Shore Acres" was a success. The success was an incident. The play was good as a play, good as art. Not to recognize this fact was impossible.

Such recognition is approval in its best form. To point out this or that merit in "Shores Acres"—they are many—can add little to it; to comment on certain faults and blemishes—they are hardly less numerous—will detract nothing from it. That an opportunity to praise high intention is presented makes the play a dramatic event more truly than does the fact that the result was worthy of its purpose.

"Shore Acres," as regards its substance, the material of its story, is distinctly melodrama. In the development of this material all conventional symbols were strictly avoided. Instead of them was shown a scene from life, simple, direct, unadorned, except with verity. Therein lies the play's merit, its originality, its force; from the same characteristics come, as well, its faults.

Verity is not always beautiful or always interesting. The minuteness of detail necessitated by absolute verity can easily grow tiresome, as it did once or twice last night.

Mr. Herne chose to draw a picture of life on a New-England farm. He knows the life and made it vivid, exact—too, exact. He sacrificed dramatic speed to literary delicacy. His play would read too well. Mary Wilkins has written nothing better than some of the dialogue heard last night. The men and women who spoke it may have their counterparts on the shore of Frenchman's Bay. Whether they do or not is of less consequence than Mr. Herne realizes.

The emotions in that region are as deep as he depicts them; they are as little demonstrated. He makes a girl part from her lover without a clasp of the hand. Two brothers quarrel fiercely without raising their voices. This is very admirable.

Mr. Herne's humor, in which the piece is rich, has the true local color. Much of it seems unconscious.

"You will be rich—rich enough to live in Bangor!" says one man to another.

That is delightful and true.

The hero is a simple old man, not impossibly good. There is no villain, only a hard, narrow father, greedy for gain. The heroine is a girl whose emotions do not move her face or her hands.

It seems hardly worth while to tell how the piece was staged or costumed. That the scenery was nearly perfect, the clothes quite so, are matters of little moment, but it does no harm to record the facts. The excellence of the acting was a more important feature.

Mr. Herne played the sweet-minded, gentle elder brother with thorough appreciation of the value of expression, with something too much of min ienses, but he made the old man living and lovely. Miss Grey as the niece was a true daughter of New-England, and the other parts, even to the smallest, were treated with intelligence.

The children were tiresome but necessary. Their presence made possible some scenes of pathos so real that their presence could be forgotten; of others so quaintly humorous that it could be forgiven.

To sum up, "Shore Acres" is more than worth seeing. Whether its success of last night can be long repeated with other and less sophisticated audiences is a bit doubtful, but to hope so is not impossible. Whether it can or not is of pecuniary moment to Mr. Herne; it is of no consequence at all in the formation of a judgment as to the play's value. That value is real. The cast is as follows:

Martin Berry	Charles G. Craig
Joel Gates	George W. Wilson
Josiah Blake	Franklin Garland
Sam Warren	David M. Murray
Capt. Ben Hutchins	Phineas Leach
Dr. Leonard	James Burrows
Squire Andrews	Alden Bass
Tim Hayes	Carl Fey
Young Nat Berry	Charles B. Hamilton
Ann Berry	Grace Gayler Clark
Helen Berry	Katharine Grey
Parley	Lizzie Corner
Mandy Gates	Florence Richards
Nathan'l Berry	James A. Herne

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S WORK.

The "Koh-i-Noor" Produced Last Night at Koster & Bial's.

At Koster & Bial's Music Hall last evening, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein's one-act operetta, entitled "The Koh-i-Noor," was produced. Before the performance, Mr. Hammerstein appeared in front of the curtain and made a speech, which began thus: "It is not usual for an author to come out before his work is performed, but it is safer." Mr. Hammerstein told how, in a moment of emotional insanity, he had made a bet of $100. The bet was that he could write an operetta, words and music, design the scenery and costumes, engage the company, and get 300 columns of advance notices into the newspapers, all in forty-eight hours. Mr. Hammerstein assured the audience that he had done it without having anything up his sleeve. After Mr. Hammerstein's speech the operetta was given a hearing.

It is said that Mr. Maximilian Hirsch, a gentleman who is celebrated as being the most urbane man ever seen in a box office, stood guard over the impresario-composer while he wrote his work. It is now in order for Mr. Hirsch to testify whether any of the operetta got away. As a librettist, Mr. Hammerstein has shown himself to be terse, direct, and economical. He does not waste any words nor any ideas. He has imitated some of the old masters—Johann Sebastian Bach, for one—in making two lines of verse do duty for several pages of music. His lyrics are replete with originality and force—especially in the matter of rhymes. No other poet, living or dead, ever succeeded in finding a rhyme for "silver," but Mr. Hammerstein did it by making a Hebrew gentleman pronounce "plifer" "pilver." This alone is worth the $100.

The music of the operetta was, in all seriousness, quite as good as that of "Alfins and Mermaids" or "The Little Tycoon." To be sure, the dominant had a hard night's work, but not even Wagner could step out of the key of C into that of B with as little ceremony as did Mr. Hammerstein. And then there was an intermezzo. What is a one-act opera with an intermezzo? Mascagni wrote one; so did Leoncavallo; so did Hammerstein. These three names will go down to posterity—perhaps not together—but they will go down. Hammerstein's will, anyhow.

It would be unjust to the newly-discovered genius to reveal the plot of his operetta. It is a dark and devious plot, and a large part of it is concealed behind the scenes. It is undeniable, however, that the work has a beginning, a middle, and an end, and he who looks for each will find it in its proper place. Many a more pretentious playwright has failed in the distribution of these necessary elements of dramatic development. It is hardly necessary to say anything about the performance of "The Koh-i-noor." This was the cast:

Lord Belgrave	Mr. Charles Renwick
Duke Piff	Mr. Joseph Thomas
Kohn	Mr. N. S. Burnham
Mimesheimer	Mr. B. Carler
Shakespeare	Mr. J. H. Roberts
Smike	Mr. Harry Stanley
Smoke	Mr. George Knowles
Fipp	Mr. B. Mitchell
Popp	Mr. R. Davids
Clarkson, footman	Mr. F. Webb
Maria lady's maid	Miss Emma Ralston
Lady Dunham	Miss Ruth Davenport
Duchess Mink	Miss Alice Butler
August Querker	Mr. F. O'Neill

"The Nominee" at the Bijou Theatre.

Perhaps Robert Hilliard and Paul Arthur think "The Nominee" is too funny, and that the edge should be taken off by something serious. Therefore it was preceded at the Bijou Theatre last night by an adaptation by Mr. Hilliard of Robert Buchanan's poem, "Fra Giacomo," in which Mr. Hilliard acts and recites the poem, Theodore Babcock is the Friar, Olive May Pietro, and Emily Craig the poisoned Countess. "The Nominee," Leander Richardson's successful adaptation of "Le Depute de Bornbignac," has all the "go" in it that it had when Mr. N. C. Goodwin drew crowds to laugh at, perhaps, more because Mr. Hilliard does not know the value of restraint. But if he is a boisterous Jack Medford, "wot's the odds as long as we're 'appy?"

"Warmth Is Life."

Jaros

MURDER AT FORT SHERIDAN

CAPT. ALFRED HEDBERG SHOT BY LIEUT. J. A. MANEY.

Outcome of a Quarrel Concerning the Wife of the Murdered Man--The Shooting Preceded by a Violent Altercation in Which Much Harsh Language Was Used, and Also by a Hand-to-Hand Encounter--Hedberg's Army Record not an Enviable One.

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Oct. 30.—Capt. Alfred Hedberg of Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, was shot by First Lieut. J. A. Maney, Regimental Quartermaster of the same regiment, at this post to-day.

The men were in front of the cavalry barracks, and the shooting took place in the presence of Sergt. Copeland, two sentinels, and three prisoners who were working near the cavalry stables. Capt. Hedberg died two hours later at the post hospital. Lieut. Maney immediately after the shooting gave himself up to Col. R. E. A. Crofton, commander of the post, who ordered him under arrest and turned a guard to watch him until the civil authorities could be communicated with, or until his superior officers should decide upon a court-martial.

Maney used an army revolver, and fired but one shot, the bullet striking Capt. Hedberg in the groin. The Captain was taken to the hospital by the ambulance corps.

Those who were witnesses of the affair differ as to how it occurred. It is quite certain that the meeting of the two officers was accidental. They soon got into a wordy altercation, had a scuffle, and then Maney drew his revolver and fired at close range, Hedberg falling on his face in the dirt of the stable yard.

Private Edwards says that before the shooting Maney called Hedberg names that in army circles are considered fairly good cause for a shooting, and that Hedberg stood it without doing more than to say, "You are a scoundrel."

Sergt. Copeland, who saw the shooting from a distance of fifty yards, says that Maney drew his revolver, and then told Hedberg to go and get his. Copeland says that Maney advanced toward Hedberg holding his revolver in his hand. In a moment they met and clinched. Maney kicked Hedberg, and was in turn kicked. The Captain dropped an armful of parcels that he held and struck at his opponent. Then came the shot.

In view of the fact that Lieut. Maney will probably make the plea that he shot in self-defense, the testimony of other witnesses is important. They say that Maney told Hedberg he was going to shoot him, and that Hedberg was shot while trying to wrest the Lieutenant's pistol from his grasp.

When Capt. Hedberg was taken to the hospital it was discovered that he had a loaded revolver in his pocket. He made no effort to reach it when he was struggling with Lieut. Maney.

There is something back of the shooting this afternoon that army officers are loth to speak about and that privates do not know enough about to give an intelligent story.

There has been talk in the past of Capt. Hedberg's jealousy of Lieut. Maney, who was undoubtedly an admirer of Mrs. Hedberg, a beautiful woman and twenty years her husband's junior. Mrs. Hedberg was told of the shooting by the Chaplain of the post, who was accompanied by the wife of one of the officers. She was completely prostrated and it became necessary to summon the surgeon, who administered an opiate.

The Hedberg quarters are close to the bachelor rooms of Lieut. Maney and the sentinels guarding the prisoner are within sight and sound of the widow of the victim.

Mrs. Hedberg did not arrive at the side of her husband until after he had expired.

Capt. Hedberg had trouble to keep the roster of his company full, and finally the command was "skeletonized" and Hedberg was sent to Chicago on recruiting service. This duty was completed last Spring, and on returning to this post, the Captain was put in command of Company I, which exists only on paper, and the Captain's principal duty has been that of standing his tour of officer of the day. He went but little into society.

Capt. Hedberg was fifty-five years old, came from Sweden, and served as recruiting office the latter years of the war. He was never at West Point. He married his wife in California.

Lieut. Maney is thirty-six years old. He graduated from West Point in the class of '77 and has since been in the service. He has a fighting record, and is an excellent soldier. In various Indian fights he took an active part, and he was conspicuously brave in the Victoria campaign from 1878 to 1882 in New-Mexico. In the Chief Geronimo fight he took an active part. He is very popular at the post.

Capt. Cornish, Officer of the Day, made an examination of the case, calling before him the witnesses to the shooting, and, as already suggested, it is understood among the officers at the post that Lieut. Maney will make the plea of self-defense at the trial.

Col. Crofton has notified the District Attorney of the killing of Capt. Hedberg and the arrest of Lieut. Maney. At the examination Lieut. Maney said:

"The shooting was a result of the trouble I had with Capt. Hedberg a month ago over the kalsomining of his basement, when he threatened to shoot me after an investigation, over which I had charge. I expected Capt. Hedberg to shoot me if I did not get him first, and consequently, in self-defense, I had to protect myself."

Lieut. Maney refused to make any further statement.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton said to-night:

"Up to one month ago both men had been the best of friends. At that time an altercation took place between them about some trivial official affair, and I understand that Capt. Hedberg threatened to kill Lieut. Maney. Since then nothing has occurred to show that the men were such deadly enemies as they have proved to have been.

"I believe the shooting was done in self-defense, as Lieut. Maney is not the man to resort to action of that kind without sufficient grounds. I understand that the Captain had a revolver in his pocket at the time of the shooting, but I do not know that he tried to use it. Capt. Hedberg was quick tempered—his best friends admit that—and I really believe that Lieut. Maney shot him in self-defense, as I said before. As to what will be done with Maney I cannot say. There may be a court-martial or a civil trial. The kind will depend upon what the higher authorities say."

Capt. Hedberg was well known in the army, chiefly because of the arbitrary methods he took to punish any soldier to whom he took a dislike. One day the Captain was boating on Lake Michigan. A squall came up and the boat was upset. A private swam out from shore and rescued the Captain. Soon afterward Capt. Hedberg preferred charges against the soldier because he had treated him roughly while rescuing him from drowning. The charges were dismissed by the trial board.

On another occasion Capt. Hedberg met two privates in a barber shop outside the Government reservation. Because they did not take off their caps to him they were brought up for trial.

Another case in which Capt. Hedberg was concerned had to do with Private James Hanson of his company. He was absent from two roll calls March 7, 1892. In such cases it is usual to bring the offender before a summary court, consisting of the second ranking officer of the post, who has the right to imprison the private in the guard house or inflict a light fine.

Instead of bringing Hanson before a court, Capt. Hedberg caused a trial board to be convened. When Hanson appeared before it he found that Capt. Hedberg was President of the trial board. The prisoner was represented by a shrewd Irish private named Driscoll as counsel.

When the prisoner was asked, as is usual, if he objected to any member of the trial board, his counsel, Driscoll, replied that objection was made to Capt. Hedberg because that officer had been convicted of lying and theft, and dishonorably dismissed from the service and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

To substantiate his statement he submitted a copy of General Court-Martial No. 4, series of 1872, which showed that while a Captain at Fort Cummings, N. M., Hedberg had been convicted on five charges, and that he had taken $600 of his company's money and had conspired to defraud the Government of $500. It showed further that he was cashiered, dismissed from service, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but the imprisonment was canceled. Ten years later he was reinstated.

When Driscoll made this statement Capt. Hedberg demanded two days in which to prepare an answer to the charges. The delay was granted. When he made his reply he did not attempt to deny the charges, but he demanded that Driscoll be disbarred from acting as counsel for Hanson on the ground that he came into the court for the purpose of defaming the character of an officer. Driscoll was disbarred. Hanson was then tried and sentenced to the guardhouse.

Hedberg then preferred charges against Driscoll for libel and disrespect. Col. Crofton, commandant of the fort, approved the charges, and sent them on to the Adjutant General. Accompanying the charges was a letter from Capt. Hedberg, stating that his conviction in New-Mexico was due to the prejudice of the jury. The charges against Driscoll were not pushed.

M'GARRY'S FRIENDS TRY AGAIN.

Want the Indorsement of Mr. Schieren Expunged from the Record.

An echo of the disgraceful scenes enacted a week ago last Saturday at the instigation of John J. McGarry and his followers from the Tenth Ward at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was heard at another meeting of the club last night.

For two hours the friends of McGarry tried, by speeches and arguments, to convince the members that the minutes of the club indorsing Charles A. Schieren should be expunged from the records, but the minutes and indorsement were confirmed.

A. L. Sessions presided. After the minutes were read Stephen M. Coyle moved to expunge that portion indorsing Charles A. Schieren.

Frederick B. Bailey referred to the act of brutality that occurred at the previous meeting, when the Chairman was choked and his gavel seized by outsiders.

"The men who oppose the minutes now demanded a reconsideration of the motion to adjourn at the last meeting and threatened our Chairman's life. These men want to expunge the minutes because they tell of that which they forced upon us then."

Henry Harrison said: "I'm not here to vote for thieving city officials, but I object to the minutes."

Mr. Bailey said the objection to the minutes was simply an echo of the disgraceful scenes of last week. A vote was then taken, and the minutes were confirmed by a vote of 39 to 27.

Dr. H. C. McLean, a member of the Board of Education; B. P. Shook, David J. Scanlan, Frederick C. Hamilton, and Dr. Lorenzo Ulneo resigned. Their resignations were accepted.

Mr. Bailey moved the adoption of a resolution indorsing the Democratic State ticket, with the exception of Maynard. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On Mr. Bailey's motion George Kinkel was indorsed for Supervisor at Large.

George Gru moved that the nomination of Maynard for Justice of the Court of Appeals be indorsed, but the motion was voted out of order.

H. S. Worthley moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this club heartily indorses the nomination of William J. Gaynor for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Higginbotham spoke in support of Thomas E. Pearsall, and said he should be indorsed, instead of Mr. Gaynor.

H. S. Worthley, Henry Harrison, and Robert Stewart spoke earnestly in favor of Mr. Gaynor. A ballot resulted 41 to 24 in favor of the resolution indorsing Mr. Gaynor. As it lacked three votes of a two-thirds majority, the resolution was not adopted.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Gaynor, however, and his friends in the club promised him their earnest support on election day.

CONCERNING SILVER BULLION.

Secretary Carlisle Gives the Senate Some Information on the Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Under date of Oct. 23 last, Senator Sherman addressed a letter to Secretary Carlisle, in which he asked the Secretary to advise him upon the following points:

What amount, if any, of the Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, have been redeemed in gold or silver coin? Has the silver bullion purchase under authority of that act, prior to July 1, 1891, been coined into standard dollars, and if so how many such dollars have been coined? Did any seigniorage accrue from such coinage, and if so, what disposition has been made of it? Has any silver bullion purchased been coined into silver dollars since July 1, 1891, and, if so, how many and what gain or seigniorage, if any, has accrued, and has it been accounted for and paid into the Treasury? What has been the construction of the Department with respect to seigniorage under the Bland act and also the act of July 14, 1890? Is not such seigniorage represented by bullion or coin in the Treasury, and, if so, has it been expanded as current revenue?

This letter and Secretary Carlisle's reply were laid before the Senate this morning. The information furnished by the Secretary is as follows:

Treasury notes amounting to $52,395,840 have been redeemed in gold, and $2,224,192 in silver; the amount of silver bullion purchased from the date the law went into effect to June 30, 1891, was 48,393,113 fine ounces, costing $50,574,498. From Aug. 13, 1890, to June 30, 1891, there was consumed of this bullion in the coinage of 27,292,475 silver dollars, 21,109,023 fine ounces, costing $22,747,960, giving a seigniorage of $4,544,614; of this seigniorage $25,466 was used to reimburse the bullion fund of the mint for silver wasted and for silver sold in sweepings, the balance being accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the amount consumed in coinage since July 1, 1891, has been 6,808,232 fine ounces, costing $6,362,326. The number of silver dollars coined therefrom has been 8,794,810, giving a seigniorage of $2,432,813. Of this $6,000 was paid out for various expenses, and the remainder was covered into the Treasury and used in the payment of current expenses.

The construction of the department, the Secretary says, in regard to accounting for the seigniorage under the Bland act has been strictly in accordance with Section 3,526 of the Revised Statutes, and the same course was pursued in accounting for the seigniorage under the act of July 14, 1890, until Sept. 3, 1892, when the Secretary says his attention was called to the fact that this act made no provision for the payment of any expenses from the seigniorage, but provided that "Any gain or seigniorage shall be paid into the Treasury." Instructions were therefore given that no expenses whatever should be paid from such seigniorage. All seigniorage so far paid into the Treasury has been represented by coin. There has been no coinage of silver dollars since May, 1893, except $200 in proof pieces. The balance of silver bullion on hand Oct. 1, 1893, was 137,666,275 fine ounces, costing $124,561,426; add to this, say 1,800,000 ounces purchased in October, and it will give a balance on hand Nov. 1, 1893, of 139,466,257 fine ounces, costing $125,888,929. The coining value of this would be $180,320,008 and the seigniorage $54,431,079.

Should 4,500,000 ounces be purchased to Oct. 1, 1894, at the present market price of seventy-four cents, it would cost $36,630,000. The coining value of this bullion would be $65,000,000, and the seigniorage $28,370,000. This would make the total seigniorage on bullion to be coined $82,801,080, and the $6,977,098 of seigniorage in bullion coined to date would make the aggregate seigniorage in bullion purchased under the Act of 1890 $89,778,178.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale and Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and Judge Alfred C. Coxe and Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, are at the Hoffman.

—Domingo Gana, Chilean Minister at Washington; Anibal Cruz of the Chilean Legation, and James Ashbury of London are at the Victoria.

—Ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce of Boston, and Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Baron and Baroness Atzel of Hungary are at the Waldorf.

—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati is at the Brunswick.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Haskins Wood Vulcanizing Company, One Hundred and Fifty-eight Street and Eighth Avenue, has been placed in the hands of David Thomson as receiver on the suit of J. W. Johnson. The order states that this does not affect or stay the foreclosure proceedings brought by the Atlantic Trust Company as trustee for the bondholders, in which judgment has been obtained for $211,000. In opposition to the appointment of the receiver it was urged that the bondholders had proposed a plan of reorganization to the creditors whereby the former will purchase the property at foreclosure sale, form a new company, and give the creditors stock in it for the amount of their claims. It was stated that holders of bonds to the amount of $177,000 out of $200,000 had agreed to the proposition, and that nearly all the creditors, representing about $70,000, had also agreed to the reorganization, leaving only a few who would not come in.

—Mingey & Brewster, importers of dress and cloak trimmings at 72 Grand Street, are reported to have given a bill of sale a few days ago to Peter Daulton and Michael Hicks to secure them for about $30,000 for money advanced and for guaranteeing bankers' credits. The trouble of the firm is attributed to the dull season and the financial stringency. The partners are Edward Mingey and Nestor H. Brewster. Their total liabilities are not known, but their European liabilities are said to be about $40,000.

—An execution against Max D. Stern, wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 32 Water Street, 1 Front Street, and 62 Union Square, for $10,271 in favor of Abram Adler has been received by the Sheriff. Mr. Stern yesterday transferred property at Pearl and Bridge Streets to Levi N. Hershfield for a nominal consideration. Mr. Stern bought the property in June, 1891, for $32,000, and mortgaged it for $25,000. He has been in business sixteen years, and formerly claimed a capital of $35,000.

—The place of business of Horwitz & Co., manufacturers of furs at 48 West Houston Street, was closed yesterday on an execution for $2,024 in favor of Edward E. Baldwin. The partners are Jacob Horwitz, Jacob Reich, and Herman Mendel. The business was started eighteen months ago. The liabilities are estimated at $7,000 and the assets at $5,000.

ON THE WING,

a continuous string of Carpet Bargains from our mills in Philadelphia to our New-York retail store. Profit is no object to us now. All we want is to keep the looms buzzing. BEST ROYAL WILTONS, $1.50. 3-SHOOT WILTON VELVETS, 85c., formerly $1.25. ORIENTAL RUGS for wonderfully low prices.

J. & J. DOBSON,

2 East 14th Street.

AFFAIRS OF UNION PACIFIC.

A Policy of Economy Favored—George Gould's View of the Receivership.

S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, and E. Ellery Anderson, the three receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, have been in conference in this city for some days past. They propose, it is said, to make a rigid investigation of the affairs of the entire Union Pacific system, and their policy will be to cut down operating expenses as much as possible. As they become more familiar with the earnings of the several lines and divisions, applications may be made for authority to pay such interest coupons as they may become convinced should be paid.

George J. Gould has been talking very freely about railroad matters on his Western trip. He said in Omaha the other day that the appointment of receivers for Union Pacific was a blessing to the road. "Nothing else," said he, "would have kept the property intact. Had we defaulted the interest due Dec. 1 the road would have been placed at the mercy of creditors who would have succeeded in wrecking it completely."

Union Pacific matters are likely to receive a great deal of attention in Congress this Winter. Several bills, introduced for the avowed purpose of protecting the Government's interest in the property, are certain to find their way into the hands of the Pacific Railroad Committees in both houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives from the far Western States are particularly alert in this matter, and Senator Brice will probably offer some suggestions. Attorney General Olney has been in conference with members of the Pacific Railroads Committees on this subject.

There appears to be a growing sentiment among the national lawmakers in Washington in favor of increasing the Government's representation in the Union Pacific board. There is talk of framing a bill providing that there shall be ten Government Directors and five to represent other interests. There are now five Government Directors and fifteen representing other interests.

The debt of the Union Pacific Company to the United States Government is now a little over $51,000,000, principal and interest. The demand for a settlement next year, which is almost certain to be voiced in Congress, will be met by the Directors of the company, and probably by the receivers also, with a petition for a long extension of the debt at a low rate of interest.

An important factor in any discussion of Union Pacific affairs that may arise in Congress will be the influential committee of creditors appointed in 1891 to direct the administration of the trust back of the issue of $18,500,000 of collateral trust notes which were applied to the extinguishment of the floating debt. That committee now consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Stewart, Edward King, and Alexander E. Orr. The late Frederick L. Ames was a member. Collaterals of a par value of $110,113,365 and of an estimated value of $41,912,835 were deposited as security for an authorized issue of trust notes with Drexel, Morgan & Co. as Trustee.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Judge Brentano of Chicago delivered a decision in the quo warranto proceedings against the Lake Street elevated road yesterday. Acting upon the motion of the company's attorneys to vacate the order granting leave to file the information calling in question the legality of the road's existence, Judge Brentano ordered that the proceedings be quashed and the information vacated. This is a substantial victory for the road, and will stop the quo warranto suit, as far as the lower court is concerned. The formal opening of the road, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until Saturday.

—The total east-bound shipments of freight out of Chicago last week aggregated 63,333 tons, against 61,064 tons shipped in the corresponding week last year. The shipments were apportioned as follows: Lake Shore, 11,381 tons; Michigan Central, 6,423; Wabash, 4,333; Fort Wayne, 7,880; Pan Handle, 8,011; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,134; Grand Trunk, 3,128; Nickel Plate, 6,021; Big Four, 7,293.

—L. W. Lake, General Agent in this city of the Great Northern Railway, has received from F. I. Whitney, the General Passenger Agent in St. Paul, a communication announcing considerable reduction in round-trip rates from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and West Superior to Pacific coast points.

—The application for an injunction to prevent the Consolidated Traction Company from crossing the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the Hackensack Meadows, just outside of Jersey City, came up before Chancellor McGill yesterday and was postponed for one week.

A dispatch from Boston says that only 40,000 shares of Old Colony stock have been exchanged for New-York, New-Haven and Hartford stock. A majority of the Old Colony stockholders, it is said, prefer a guaranteed 7 per cent. dividend to a larger present dividend on the consolidated stock.

—The Eastern agents of Western railroads met in this city yesterday to confer on matters of mutual interests. The proceedings were private.

—The Havemeyer-Armour committee of bondholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad announce that signatures representing $4,100,000 of the bonds have been obtained to their agreement.

—Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been making an inspection of that line the past few days.

—Pennsylvania Railroad Directors will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow to declare the semi-annual dividend.

—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central returned from Newport yesterday morning.

—S. H. H. Clark is not to leave the Union Pacific for the Missouri Pacific. So says George Gould.

—A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines will be held to-day.

Appointed to Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following nominations by the President were announced to-day:

State—Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice Josiah Quincy, resigned.

James B. Roosevelt of New-York to be Secretary of Embassy of the United States at London, England, vice Henry White, resigned.

War—Capt. Edward T. Comegys, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major.

Consuls—J. Edward Nettles of South Carolina at Trieste, Austria; Robert J. Kirk of South Carolina at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Interior—Charles E. Davis of Illinois to be Agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were:

New-York—E. S. Paddock, Bombay; C. D. Woodworth, Bridgewater; J. E. Allen, Delta; T. B. Bohr, Spring Valley; R. S. Simmons, West Taghkanick; H. P. Wilder, Conway.

Secretary Carlisle has asked for the resignation of James E. French, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New-Hampshire.

DON'T BUY LAMPS BEFORE SEEING

THE NEW LAMP---THE "MILLER"

(Patented 1893.)

All who have seen it are delighted with the new features used exclusively in the "Miller." Every lamp warranted, and none genuine without our Trademark, The "Miller."

We make a full line of staple and beautiful designs.

Edward Miller & Co., 10 & 12 College Place, New-York. (Manufacturers since 1844.)

In Boston at 63 Pearl St. Factories at Meriden, Ct. Ask your dealer for the "Miller" lamp. Send for circular.

PROTESTING COSTA RICANS

NEWSPAPER ARGUMENT AGAINST WEEKS'S SURRENDER.

Plea Set up that, as He Was Not a Desperate Criminal, but Had Only Been Guilty of a Breach of Trust, He Ought to Stay in the Country—Lawyer Fernandez's Sophistical Summing-up—The New-York Times's Great Work in Connection with the Case.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 20.—It is no breach of confidence to say that there has not been at any time much foundation for the popular belief that Weeks would eventually be liberated. Nor is it out of place to say that, had the authorities not seen the statement of the case set forth in The New-York Times, the arrest of Weeks would never have been accomplished as it was.

He was arrested on account of the statement made in The New-York Times, prior to his indictment by the New-York Grand Jury. There was no evidence whatever against him except the statement of The New-York Times.

It is upon this point that criticism has been sharpest, the official evidence never having been published here. In this criticism there have been two active elements engaged—the English colony, which for some reason of its own did not want to see Weeks returned for trial and punishment, and the local newspapers, which in no sense mold public opinion, or even reflect it to any extent. Of these latter, The Prensa Libre (Free Press) publishes a long letter of fulsome compliment, addressed to it, signed "Fortunato," into which has been injected an undeniably malicious sneer at the United States and its request for the surrender of Weeks. The correspondent sarcastically inquires as follows:

Does there exist a treaty of extradition between this country (Costa Rica) and the nation which implanted in America the right of might with its conquest of half Mexico?

If this treaty exists, was the crime of which Weeks is accused comprehended in it?

If that crime is comprehended in it, were there exhibited to the Governor of Costa Rica, before the apprehension of Weeks, the several proofs of his guilt?

The correspondent goes on to say that the crime of Weeks is, according to The Herald, only a breach of trust, and that a breach of trust is excluded from all treaties of extradition. He accuses "the colossus of the North" of invading the rights of Costa Rica, of having made the United States of Colombia the victim of its pretensions. He speaks of the "boastful pretensions" of Blaine. "Our road," he says, "is clear. Let us concede to the American Government whatever it is entitled to—but nothing more."

The Diario del Commercio (Journal of Commerce) is particularly vehement in the matter. It says:

What right has been accorded to our Governor to place a foreigner in rigorous detention out of mere regard for external influences?

We repeat, Weeks is no criminal. He has been unfortunate in the management of funds—no more.

Weeks is not a common man, but an interesting gentleman, intelligent and cultivated, who has a right to the protection of our laws. The people of Costa Rica will see with indignation the surrender of Weeks to the authorities of New-York.

In another issue, this same paper protests against a statement made by a writer on The Heraldo, to the effect that Weeks was charged with having robbed the funds of institutions of charity as a lie. This justifies The Diario in publishing in full the appeal of Lawyer Mauro Fernandez, in behalf of Weeks, to the Governor.

La Republica (The Republic) says:

Our democratic institutions establish guarantees for all foreigners residing in Costa Rica, provided they do not violate our laws. Mr. Weeks may or may not be a criminal in his own country, but among ourselves, according to our legislation, he is simply an American citizen. Nothing will justify our Governor in acceding to the unfounded and illegal solicitude of the Administration of Senor Rodriguez.

The summing up of Lawyer Mauro Fernandez for Weeks was as follows:

Having no extradition treaty with the United States, the Costa Rica Nation is not obliged, by international law, to surrender Weeks.

If the law of nations admitted any exception to this rule, founded in the absolute immorality of the crime and in consideration of universal convenience, the offense of Mr. Weeks, being purely a private one, cannot be included in this category.

If reciprocity is the implied condition of these acts, attentions, or favors which one nation bestows upon another, Costa Rica, even if the United States cannot reciprocate in cases of extradition, Costa Rica has no right to surrender Mr. Weeks, for such conduct would be a tacit renunciation of a right which ought to be conserved and exercised in every international emergency.

Costa Rica should not strengthen by her conduct a powerful arm, with which she may have to match her own power, hopelessly, in some future conflict.

The point, in short, insisted upon by the press of Costa Rica and by Weeks's advocate, practically one and the same thing, is that Weeks was illegally arrested, and that if anything can extenuate the outrage it will be his prosecution for and conviction of the felony of grand larceny, and not merely breach of trust.

A Confusion of Names.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—A dispatch published Saturday stated the Manville Carriage Company of this city was financially embarrassed. This is untrue. The firm that made an assignment is Manville & Dudley, manufacturers of carriages on Grand Avenue. The Manville Company is in no way affected.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, except nearly stationary temperature on the Maine, Southeastern Massachusetts, and Rhode Island coasts, light, variable winds, shifting to southeast and becoming fresh by Tuesday night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, except nearly stationary temperature on the New-Jersey coast, light, variable winds, shifting to southeast and becoming fresh by Tuesday night. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slowly rising temperature, fresh to brisk northeast winds on the coast, winds shifting to east in the interior. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the east coast, slightly warmer in extreme north portion, brisk and high north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, winds, shifting to southeast in the interior, fresh and brisk northeast winds on the coast.

EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in east and cooler in west portion, south winds, fresh on the coast. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, south winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southeast winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast, and becoming brisk and high over the lakes. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, southeast winds, increasing in force and becoming high over Southern Lake Michigan. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer, increasing southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and showers, warmer in east portion, brisk and high south winds.

WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness and rain in north portion, warmer in east portion, brisk and high south winds. MINNESOTA, cloudy, with rain in south portion, warmer during Tuesday, followed by colder Tuesday night, brisk and high south winds, shifting to west.

IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, except probably showers in Western Iowa, warmer in eastern portions Tuesday, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, generally fair, except showers in extreme eastern portions, continued high temperature during Tuesday, followed Tuesday evening and Tuesday night by rapidly falling temperature, south, shifting to west, winds. KANSAS, fair, cooler, south to west winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler, west winds. MONTANA, generally cloudy, decidedly cooler, west winds.

RIVERS.—The rivers will remain about stationary.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—A storm of considerable strength occupies the Saskatchewan Valley, and the barometer has fallen rapidly from the western lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley over the middle and northern Rocky Mountain regions. An area of high barometer has moved eastward over the Atlantic coast States. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Atlantic coast States and has risen throughout the central valleys and the lake regions, the rise being very marked in the Missouri Valley.

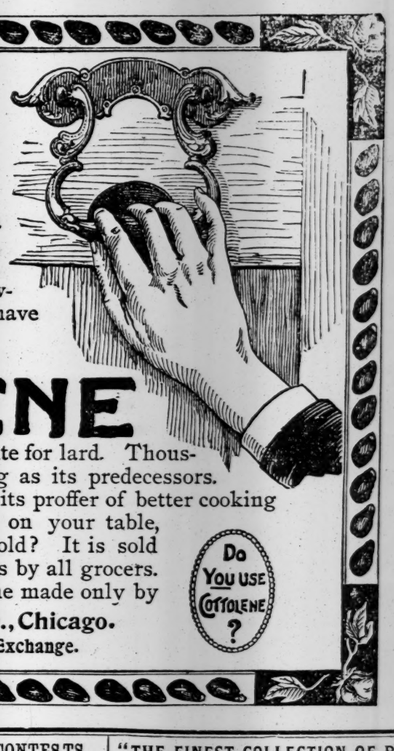
Generally fair weather has prevailed, except on the lower lakes, where light snow is reported, and on points on the Eastern Florida coast, where showers have occurred. Generally fair weather, with slowly rising temperature, is indicated for the Atlantic coast and Gulf States.

The storm in the Saskatchewan Valley will probably move south of east, causing southeasterly gales over the lake regions.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	47°	32°	3:30 P. M.	61°	39°
6 A. M.	47°	32°	6 P. M.	47°	38°
9 A. M.	46°	33°	9 P. M.	46°	34°
12 M.	52°	38°	12 P. M.	44°	32°

Average temperature yesterday..... 34½°
Average for same date last year..... 44°
Average for same date last fifteen years..... 39°



It Knocks At Your Door.

A true improvement always receives a welcome in the average American home, the most home-like home in the world. The coal stove, the gas, the water, the sewing machine and the clothes wringer have found an entrance everywhere. Another candidate now appears. It is

COTTOLENE

the new vegetable shortening and substitute for lard. Thousands have found this as great a blessing as its predecessors. It is now at your door. Will you accept its proffer of better cooking in your kitchen, better food on your table, better health in your household? It is sold in three and five pound pails by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Genuine made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.

New York Office, Produce Exchange.

Do You Use Cottolene?

DEATH FOLLOWS A LAWSUIT.

Suicide of S. C. Cook When He Heard that a Mine Case Had Gone Against Him.

Despondency over the outcome of a suit involving the ownership of a zinc mine at Joplin, Mo., caused Samuel C. Cook, one of the proprietors of the mine, to commit suicide last night in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, in the presence of his wife.

Mr. Cook, who was about forty years old, had lived at the St. George with his wife about three years. Of late Mr. Cook had been somewhat morose over the litigation in which he was involved. Yesterday he said to his wife:

"This is the fatal day. My case is to be decided, and I will be either a pauper or a millionaire."

Mr. Cook did not appear to be unusually depressed during the day, and from 6 to 7 o'clock last evening he played billiards with Dr. H. C. White. Then he went to his rooms. He spoke to his wife again about the lawsuit, and said he had not heard from Missouri, but expected to any moment. After supper Mr. Cook said to his wife:

"I have received word that my case has been decided against me. There's only one thing left for me to do—that is to kill myself."

"Oh, you would not do that, Cookie," said Mrs. Cook, banteringly. "You haven't the courage."

"Haven't I?" said Mr. Cook.

He then stepped to the mantel, from which he picked up a revolver. Placing the muzzle to the right side of his head, he fired it before his wife could interfere. He fell on a lounge, and then fired again, but the second bullet flew wide of the mark and lodged in the ceiling. Mrs. Cook's screams brought all of the guests on the seventh floor to her apartments.

Capt. Tumbridge, the proprietor of the hotel, and Clerk F. C. Niblo, also hastened up, and Dr. C. C. Henry, the hotel physician, who lives opposite the hotel, and Dr. Travis, who lives in the hotel, were summoned, but they were unable to do anything for the dying man. At 7:50 P. M. Mr. Cook died.

Nobody in the hotel knew the character of Mr. Cook's legal troubles. His counsel was Horace E. Deming of this city. He could not be found last night.

SALE OF THEATRE SEATS.

Good Prices for Boxes and Chairs in Abbey's Theatre.

The sale of seats for the opening night in Abbey's Theatre, at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, took place yesterday afternoon in the Casino and was attended by a large number of people, many of whom, however, were speculators or had come to buy for others.

When the sale began, the auctioneer announced that a telegram had been received from Boston from the friends of John Shoeffel, of the firm of Abbey, Shoeffel & Grau, offering $1,000 for first choice in boxes, and that Box B was wanted for presentation to Mrs. Agnes Booth. No one made another bid for the box, and Mrs. Booth's friends secured it at the price offered.

The first bid offered for second choice of boxes on the orchestra floor was $100 a box. There was a spirited competition until $600 was reached, which was bid in by Robert and Ogden Goelet. They took Boxes A and C. The competition for Box D was not so spirited, and only $200 was obtained. It went to Al Hyman.

There was somewhat of a rush for the orchestra seats at the beginning, and the first choice went for $24, a seat in Row A declining that price. Gradually the prices offered were lower and lower, until not more than $5.50 and $5 were reached, and then bidders did not offer more than $4. The auctioneer then announced that $4 would be the lowest figure at which any seat would be sold, and at that price about three-quarters of the orchestra was sold. Mr. Rockwell bought Seats 10 and 12 in Row L at $9 each. Mr. Homan took Seats 5 and 7 in Row L at $5 each. Mr. Abbott took seats 5 and 7 in Row B at $7 each, and Mr. Untermeyer Seats 5 and 7 in Row O at $5 each.

Mr. Harwood took Box G for $100. Box H went for $90, Box F for $75, Box H for $56, Box L for $46, and Box E for $45. First choice for seats in the balcony was knocked down for $10. Mr. Goodwin got second choice for $7, and took Seats 2 and 4 in Row A. Then bids dropped down to $4, at which figure several more seats were sold. After the seats in Rows A and B had been sold no more bids were offered, and the sale was closed. The auctioneer announced that the remainder of the seats in the theatre would be sold at the box office on Thursday. The total amount realized from yesterday's sale was $8,734.50.

Gleason a Candidate for Two Offices.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 30.—Ex-Mayor Gleason filed a certificate in the County Clerk's office late this afternoon of his nomination for member of the Assembly from this city on his party's ticket, in place of John W. Moore, withdrawn. Mr. Gleason intends to continue in the race for State Senator in the First District, using paster ballots, the Secretary of State having refused him a certificate of nomination for that office. He said, in the event of his election to both offices, he would probably resign one of them.

No Secret Treaty with Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Gresham was seen to-night regarding a rumor from Rio de Janeiro to the effect that a secret treaty had been signed between the United States and Brazil. He stated that there was no truth in the report. It is probable that the treaty which is said to have been in process of negotiation between Chile and Brazil is the one which is described as being signed.

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FOR THE CHINA.

Handsome china, artistically arranged and displayed, is an important part in the decoration of a dining room. Our glazed china closets are designed to display beautiful ware to the best advantage. Corner closets, with either curved or angular fronts, are especially attractive in shape. They are richly hand-carved, perfect in finish, and suited to the needs of the most fastidious of nineteenth century housewives.

The prices suit the purses of the most economical.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

LIVELY ASSEMBLY CONTESTS.

Republicans Making Their Hardest Fights in Ninth and Eleventh Districts.

So far as the contest for the Legislature in this city is concerned the Republicans are making their hardest fights in the Ninth and Eleventh Assembly Districts. They also are trying to do something in the Twenty-first and Twenty-third, but the Republican managers now believe that it is in the Ninth and Eleventh that they have chances.

The triangular fight in the Ninth District between McDermott, Tammany; Cowie, Republican, and Bahan, Independent, grows more interesting every day. James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader, says that McDermott will win to a certainty. Meetings of all factions are held almost nightly. A business men's organization has been organized in behalf of Mr. McDermott, and he will hold a ratification meeting Thursday night in Caledonia Hall. Last night the Hel

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Nominee.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—3:15—Concerts, 8:00—Readings.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Poor Relation.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St-7th Av—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Gypsy Band—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Shore Acres.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Cornercracker.
GARDEN, 27th St-Madison Av—8:15—The Algerian.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Country Circus.
HARRIGAN'S, 25th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:15—The Merchant of Venice.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Helmath.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St-Madison Av—Evenings—Candy Exposition.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Painting: The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Silver Shell.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St—8:00—Vaudeville—Matinee.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather, light, variable winds.

The neglect of the Senate Judiciary Committee in dealing with the appointment of Mr. HORNBLOWER to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States is thoroughly discreditable. The appointment was made many weeks ago, long before the meeting of the court for the important term that opened in October. All this time the Senate has been in session and engaged upon one subject, which gave the Judiciary Committee practically nothing to do but consider such appointments as were referred to it. This important appointment was persistently "hung up," for no conceivable reason except that the committee chose to neglect its duty and leave the vacancy on the bench unfilled while cases were being put off on account of its existence, and now that everybody is hoping that the work of the extra session is practically over, the committee fails to act for lack of a quorum of members at its meeting.

Judge BARRETT has sustained the Police Commissioners in not accepting certificates of independent nominations which lack the signatures of the petitioners to the oath that is appended as to their place of residence and status as voters. The law requires that certificates of nomination shall be signed by a certain number of citizens, each of whom shall add to his signature his place of residence, and shall make oath that he is a legal voter and has truly stated his place of residence. In the rejected certificates the signatures were not repeated after the oath. Judge BARRETT holds that, as this oath is the chief safeguard against fraudulent nominations and is intended to be of record, it should be subscribed with the names of the affiants to make the certificate valid. There is no question of the good faith of the candidates or of those who certified to their nomination in the cases that were brought before the court, but an essential formality required by the law was overlooked or neglected, and it was important to have the point definitely established whether that formality must be complied with, so as to leave no doubt hereafter. In the case of Mr. KEMPNER and Mr. KLINKER there will be no serious disadvantage in their failing to have official ballots printed bearing their names alone as candidates for the Assembly. Such ballots would be practically useless, and pasters can be used with much more effect.

The Municipal Consolidation Commission proposes to renew its effort at once for the passage of a law submitting to a vote of the people concerned the question of consolidating New-York and Brooklyn and the contiguous territory into one metropolitan municipality. A new bill for the purpose is to be prepared without delay for submission to the next Legislature, and, so far as time will permit, every effort is to be made to pledge candidates to the support of such a measure. The greatest interest in this subject is taken in Brooklyn and Long Island City, where sentiment has evidently been growing in favor of consolidation. In this city it has always been favorable, but with every disposition to leave the smaller communities to make up their minds freely about it. The advantage will be mainly theirs, while the added burdens will be mainly New-York's, whose compensation will consist chiefly in a consciousness of greatness, in which the others will share, and a greater facility of development in a commercial and industrial community which is already practically one.

The anti-Maynard Committee of Fifty wants money, and has appointed a Finance Committee to get it. Its work will cost a considerable sum. But it is in defense of the honor of the State and the purity of the bench. Funds should be generously provided. Checks may be sent to ROBERT S. MINTURN, Treasurer, 68 Broad Street.

A NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.

With the passage of the repeal bill in the Senate the country enters upon a new financial policy. We have passed through a period of fifteen years of darkness and error. We defied the teachings of experience and scouted the warnings of wisdom. We attempted the impossible on a magnificent scale. We failed, of course, but the venture has cost us so dearly that we shall never repeat it. That chapter in our economic history is closed. Whatever financial follies we may in future commit will not turn upon the purchase or the coinage of silver. We shall continue to use silver as a money metal. We shall use it largely in the currency. It ought to be so used, for it is safe and convenient for the purpose; and it is an important national product that we must not disdain and discredit merely because it served us an ill turn when we put it to a wrong use. But the day of silver as a standard money, as a measure of value, is over. The special session of Congress, compelled thereto by the people of the country, has sounded its knell. Nothing but that dream of the international bimetallists, an agreement among the great commercial nations, will arrest the progress of silver toward its destined subsidiary place.

The unrepealed declaration of the Sherman act, repeated in the Voorhees bill passed yesterday in the Senate, that it is the policy of this Government to maintain the parity of gold and silver, will not long suffice to maintain silver in its false and impossible position as a standard of equal competence and authority with gold. The immense losses and indescribable suffering of the silver panic of the past Summer, the complete failure of our two silver acts to meet the delusive expectations that led to or permitted their adoption, the course of other important nations, the alarming loss of Treasury gold, of which, according to Secretary CARLISLE'S statement, $52,000,000 has been paid out directly on demand for the redemption of Treasury notes, and the immense productivity of the silver mines, under which the price of the metal has been forced down to a figure unprecedentedly low, all conspire to drive silver from its present place in our currency system. The tendency is toward the gold standard. It is our manifest destiny to adopt it.

For this reason, the act that will in a few days go forth with the President's signature is more than the correction of a mistake. It is that, assuredly; it is our profession of penitence, our recantation of grievous error. But it is much more. It places us, confronted by new conditions, upon the right road. For it must be seen at once that this act does not put us back where we were after the so-called demonetization of silver in 1873. We have big and broad currency conditions to meet that had not then arisen. The repeal of the Sherman act was corrective and declaratory, a necessary preliminary to what is yet to be done. The constructive work remains. That will be taken up in its time—soon, no doubt. That it will be taken up with a full understanding of the popular command which the House so readily obeyed and the Senate in such a sour and surly temper is beyond question. The dishonest advocates of dishonest money, the cranks, and the windbags, are not dead, and they will be heard from. But the result will be sound.

This conclusion follows, we think, from the character of the struggle in the Senate and its ending. The people and the press of the country demanded that the Treasury purchases of silver should cease. Without swerving or any respite they insisted on unconditional repeal. The Senate was undoubtedly adverse. There was a majority the other way. But the Senate yielded because it could not resist the people's will. It would have been revolutionary and too dangerous. The same pressure will be felt when the revision of the currency laws is taken up. The country has pronounced for sound money, and it will have it.

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

One of the most notable features of the pending contest in Brooklyn is the active part taken against the McLaughlin ring by the ministers of the city. We do not recall any occasion when questions of municipal affairs have aroused the clergy to such a degree of earnestness. Undoubtedly their attention was first attracted by the insolent defiance of everything that the churches hold dear in the projected international prize fight at Coney Island, and then by the evidence of which they had before been ignorant of the constant occurrence of fights of the same character at the same place under the protection of the authorities and to the profit of some of them. This was a demonstration not only of the utter recklessness of the ring, but of the low and vulgar character of the men who ruled the community through popular suffrage. The clergymen had very likely been accustomed to regard Tammany as the worst, as it was the most conspicuous, example of the boss system in city politics. They were startled to find that, whatever could be justly said of the system as embodied in Tammany, the Judges of New-York had condemned and the police of New-York had suppressed prize fights in New-York, while the Mayor of New-York declared that if such an outrage were undertaken here he would personally break it up. Yet prize fights had been going on within the limits of Kings County, in a building rented by a Chief of Police, under the direction of three Justices of the minor political courts, with the personal patronage of the Sheriff and necessarily with the connivance of the District Attorney. In the visible leadership of Tammany they looked in vain for such officials as MCKANE, NEWTON, TIGHE, COURTNEY, and RIDGWAY.

They awoke to the fact that they were living under a league of bad men, more degraded and more domineering and insolent than disgraced any other city in the land. Then they recalled to themselves and to each other that, under the undisputed official control of a "temperance" Mayor, who also was a church member, they had seen ginmills established opposite their places of worship and on either side of public schools, and that the protests and arguments of Christian ministers and of the fathers and mothers of families had been wholly vain to dislodge these moral pests, sustained and sheltered by the ring of which the saloon keepers are among the most effective political agents. Again, they learned from the business men of their congregations that of all the sources of temptation to the young men of the community gambling was the most insidious, the most secret, and the most dangerous in its influence. And they learned from THE TIMES that District Attorney RIDGWAY numbered "bucket-shop" keepers among his personal clients and held their occupation to be as legitimate as that of the Stock Exchange. They also learned that in this opinion he was contradicted by the law as interpreted by the Judges of the New-York courts. Such facts, brought home to the minds of men whose moral sense is stronger than any other quality of their nature, and who feel a peculiar responsibility for the general character of the people to whom they are the appointed ministers of religion, could not fail to point the way to a plain duty, and they entered upon it and are performing it with a fervor and courage worthy of their calling.

Naturally they encounter the bitter criticism and the vulgar abuse of those who think that politics and religion have nothing in common, as is true of their own. It is the view of this class, entertained with unquestionable sincerity, that the function of a minister of the Gospel is to "convert" sinners, and that sinners cannot be converted by denunciation, but by kind words only. But the ministers remember that the most terrible denunciations in the wide literature of religion issued from the lips of their Master, and they feel that they, like the Master, come not to bring peace but a sword into the world, and that mercy is for the repentant, not for those who glory in their offenses and profit by them. They know that the charge that they have taken on themselves, and the interests committed to their care, are in direct and irrepressible conflict with the purposes, the principles, and the methods of the ring. They would be recreant to their trust, and would forfeit the respect and confidence of their people, if they did not accept the fight which the ring has fairly forced upon them. They have accepted it, and if they fail this time—we believe that they will not fail—they will only renew it with the greater determination.

THE SENATE VOTE.

The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890 on which the Senate voted yesterday was by no means so satisfactory as the bill sent to that body by the House. The latter, or Wilson bill, as it is usually termed, was in every regard a clear, complete, and statesmanlike measure. It provided exactly what the situation required, no less and no more. It was in intent and in effect legislation, and met directly and conclusively both the needs and the wishes of the people, as they had been developed by experience and expressed through the normal and adequate channels. It is the bill which the Senate ought to have accepted, accepted promptly and heartily and without modification. But the same elements in the composition of the Senate which prevented this account for the form of the Senate bill. The Senators, further removed from the people than the Representatives, agitated by personal ambitions, resentments, and disappointments, and with an exaggerated idea of their importance individually and collectively, could not bring themselves to take legislation from the House. They felt an itching to put their own impress upon their own work, and they have put it there to the amusement of sensible men or to their disgust, according to the point of view.

But remembering what the Senate is and what the Senators are, how far they have degenerated from the ideal of the founders of the Government and from the standard set by the founders, recalling the absurd and humiliating spectacle presented for the past two months in the "most august deliberative body in the world," noting the fatuity with which at the close of this shameful exhibition men like Mr. GORMAN speak in admiration of the "great debate" by which the country has been swept as by a simoom of the desert, we have only to be thankful that at last we have come to the end, and that the purchase of silver is to stop. We may very well take without too many qualms the stump speech that is injected into the belly of the repeal bill, and rejoice that the substantive act of repeal is accomplished.

It is not, perhaps, very significant, but there is encouragement in the fact that there were more Democrats who voted for repeal than there were who voted against it. As finally recorded, there were 43 votes for the measure—exactly a quorum of the Senate—23 of them from Republicans and 20 of them from Democrats, while the 32 negative votes were cast by 19 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 3 Populists. It is not a record for any party, as a party, to be proud of, but it is a supreme evidence of the tremendous power of popular sentiment when once aroused. We have reached this through a terrible experience, but we have reached it, and the road will never again have to be traversed.

THE WAY TO MAKE IT EMPHATIC.

It is only necessary to note the names of the Committee of Fifty appointed in accordance with the resolution of the Cooper Union meeting to carry on the work of opposing the election of Judge MAYNARD to be assured that there is nothing partisan in this movement, especially so far as the lawyers are concerned. It contains the names of some of the most prominent and best known Democrats in the city. Among these, besides the ex-officio Chairman, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, are E. ELLERY ANDERSON, HENRY R. BEEKMAN, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, ABRAM S. HEWITT, D. WILLIS JAMES, JOHN D. KERNAN, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, ORLANDO B. POTTER, FRANCIS M. SCOTT, and EVERETT P. WHEELER. These men are well known as Democrats in politics under all circumstances and never subject to the terrible charge of being "Mugwumps." They are not all lawyers, and it is possible that some of them have a political motive. If so, it is a desire to save the Democratic Party from the reproach of using its power in this State to raise to the bench of its highest tribunal a man of proved unworthiness as a reward for a party service that involved the commission of a crime, and to administer a severe rebuke to the politicians who controlled the party convention and made him a candidate. The greatest service a high-minded Democrat can do his party is to aid in securing the defeat of MAYNARD in order to prevent the repetition of the offenses with which he is charged and of all efforts to reward such conduct with offices of the highest trust.

So far as Democratic lawyers have engaged in this movement as lawyers, their motives cannot be really misunderstood, however much they may be misrepresented. Such lawyers as ANDERSON, BEEKMAN, COUDERT, SCOTT, and WHEELER cannot be suspected of any desire to contribute to the defeat of the Democratic Party or to the defeat of any candidate for the bench because he is the regular nominee of that party. Their motive for opposing MAYNARD can only be a desire to preserve the purity of the bench and maintain its integrity above suspicion. The sympathy of all reputable members of the bar throughout the State is with them. But while lawyers have a professional pride in this matter, they have no greater interest in the integrity and unsullied reputation of the bench than other citizens. Every man, regardless of politics, who takes pride in the high character of the judiciary and desires to keep it above reproach must share in the motives of the bar in arraying itself against the election of MAYNARD.

So far as there is political significance in this anti-Maynard movement, it is in the highest sense non-partisan. Republicans may oppose him because he is the candidate of the Democratic Party, and they might do it without reference to his character or his fitness for the bench. They might do it if he were the ablest and most upright jurist in the State. But Democrats who oppose him from political motives do so in the interest of their own party, to save it from the consequences of a blunder of the politicians who dictated his nomination. If the effort to uphold and reward him for violating the law and subverting the safeguards of popular election were to succeed it would have a demoralizing influence upon political action hereafter which would surely react against the Democratic Party. Honest Democrats must for their own party's sake desire that this effort shall not succeed.

Now, the way to make the protest against the nomination of MAYNARD most emphatic and most effective for the purpose for which it is made is to direct it against him alone. Every Democrat, whether he is a lawyer or a layman, who is desirous of defeating MAYNARD for the credit of his party and for the preservation of the judiciary of the State from the stain that would be put upon it by his election should cast his vote for the opposing candidate while giving his support to the rest of the Democratic State ticket. Independent citizens whose sympathies are with the Democratic Party in its better tendencies and higher purposes can do most toward stimulating it in the right direction and checking the evil influences which they deplore in its councils by voting for the candidates against whose nomination nothing can be alleged while casting their ballots against the unworthy candidate for the bench. If the Democratic State ticket is elected by the normal majority of the party and at the same time MAYNARD is buried in overwhelming defeat, the verdict will be emphatic, its meaning cannot be misunderstood or attenuated by explanation, and the effect will be decisive and lasting.

BRIGHTER RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

The railroad business of this country has made a decided advance toward prosperity within the past month. Earnings from freight as well as passenger traffic have increased each succeeding week to a point that enables a fair proportion of the roads to figure an excess over the unusually large earnings in October of last year. The percentage of decreased earnings, which has been so formidable throughout the Summer, is practically eliminated by the reports of earnings for the third week of the month just closing. A compilation of the earnings of thirty roads in that week shows an aggregate net increase of $79,654, or 1.39 per cent.

The Western railroads, chiefly, have benefited by this gratifying gain in traffic. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul alone reports an increase for the third week in October of $88,641 over the receipts for the corresponding week last year. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas shows an increase in the same period of $90,116; the Texas and Pacific, $33,000; the Chicago and East Illinois, $30,000; the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $22,933; the Pittsburg and Western, $15,091; the Evansville and Terre Haute, $11,427; the Wabash system, $7,000; the Iowa Central, $4,520; the Toledo and Ohio Central, $4,749, and the Norfolk and Western, $2,172. More than a dozen of the smaller Western roads report gains in earnings for the week stated of from $150 to $1,000.

In the East the trunk lines have been uniformly prosperous. Freight is beginning to move in profitable quantities from the West, and the financial showing for the month, which will be announced in a few days, will undoubtedly be satisfactory. The New-York, Ontario and Western earned $18,932 more in the third week of this month than in the corresponding week of a year ago. The Grand Trunk made a gain of $37,700 in the same period.

Some of the large Western railroad systems have not yet reached the point of increased earnings over last year's business, but they are rapidly approaching it. The great Atchison system, which for the fourth week in September reported an aggregate loss of more than $250,000, reports an aggregate loss of but $50,000 for the third week of the present month, and in the same period the Big Four system, which has also been a heavy loser for the past few months, has succeeded in reducing its decreased earnings to $16,133. The Denver and Rio Grande reports a loss of $17,000 for the third week of October, but expects to show an increase for the fourth week.

Surely the railroad prospects in this country are improving in a manner quite satisfactory to all conservative expectations.

WEDDINGS.

Hooker—Contencin.

The home of Chevalier Louis Contencin, ex-Consul to the Two Sicilies, at 161 East Eightieth Street, was the scene of much joy and gayety last evening. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Jennie Francis Regis Contencin to Walter Hurlburt Hooker, the well-known clubman. The couple were united by the Rev. Father Teatrean, pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist, assisted by his brother, the Rev. Father John Teatrean of Montreal. The ceremony was performed in the reception room, which was beautifully decorated. At the door of the reception room the bridesmaids, Miss Elisa Contencin and Miss Eleanor Contencin, met the bride. The young ladies were dressed, respectively, in white and blue satin. Laurence B. Contencin was the best man, and Louis C. Contencin, Horace Hooker, and Charles Joseph Contencin were the ushers. The bride wore a gown of white satin, very plainly made up, with the exception of trimmings of point lace and pearls on the bodice. The only ornament worn was a diamond crescent, which formerly belonged to the bride's aunt, the Baroness Casali. Only relatives and intimate friends were invited to the reception. Among the guests were: Count G. P. Riva, Consul General of Italy; Countess Riva, the Misses Riva, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mr. A. E. Olarovski, Russian Consul General; Mme. Olarovski, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell Drowne, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Zebley, Count Nazzelli of the Italian Legation, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Miss Wells, Baron Carlo Lombardi of Italy, Mr. and Mrs. James Goin, Count Marazzi of the Italian Legation, Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Ciampa, the Messrs. Ciampa, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Bardon, Miss Lizzie Bardon, Miss Adele Contencin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Wing, Mr. James K. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Ettore Bastogi, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Ciampa, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Dart, Mr. and Mrs. James Bayne Stewart, Miss Marion Bastogi, Chevalier and Mrs. Salvatore Cantoni, Mr. and Mrs. Rameaux De Bexidon, Mr. Theodore Von Duhn of Summit, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drowne, Charles Nelson, Arthur Tensan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Boemisler, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kelley, the Misses Kelley of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Agnello Ciampa, Mr. and Mrs. Colvi, Frank Harrison of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Kieley.

Holmes—Colgate.

Miss Maude Colgate, daughter of the late Col. Josiah Stokes Colgate, was married yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to Capt. Frederick L. Holmes of the Twenty-third Regiment. It was a military wedding, and the best man, Col. John N. Partridge of the Twenty-third Regiment, and the ushers, Lieut. Louis Praeger, Capt. Blackman, and Privates Wheaton Despard, John S. Peckham, Samuel Pirie, R. H. Halstead, and Louis Qurean, wore the uniforms of the National Guard. The bride was given away by her brother, Chester Colgate. Miss Lulita Gimbernat was the maid of honor. Miss Gimbernat wore a gown of pink satin and a large pink hat. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The bride wore a traveling dress of fawn-colored cloth, trimmed with fur. The Rev. Dr. Horner, the rector, officiated. There was no reception, but among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Candee, Mrs. H. Randolph Elliot, Mrs. E. B. Thurber, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Spencer, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Lovejoy of Boston, Miss Pitch, the Rev. James Van Buren of Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. Clinton G. Colgate, Miss Frances Crosby, Duncan Norval, Miss Braine, Arthur E. Colgate, Mrs. J. Fred Rogers, the Misses Weatherby, Miss Angela B. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Keiser, Col. and Mrs. William Everdell, and Mrs. G. Hoffman.

McLean—Purcell.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Miss Katherine R. Purcell, daughter of William Purcell, Chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and editor of The Rochester Union and Advertiser, was married this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral to Mr. Joseph McLean, Jr., of West Troy, by the rector, the Rev. J. P. Kiernan.

Mr. M. F. Sheary of Troy acted as groomsman and Miss Stella Purcell as bridesmaid. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, on Lake Avenue, which was attended by the families of the bride and groom, the officiating clergyman, and the Bishop of Rochester.

SIX PERSONS BADLY BURNED.

A Rifle Discharged Near Explosives—Pyrotechnical Destruction of a Building.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 30.—Six persons were badly burned by an explosion of gunpowder in Charles S. West's sporting goods store, 99 Main Street, about 6 o'clock this evening. The store was wrecked and set on fire.

It was a flash from a parlor rifle and an exposed can of powder that worked the mischief. The weapon was in the hands of Mr. West, who was showing it to Harry Ferris, eighteen years old, and his brother, Philip Ferris, sixteen years old, who were examining the weapon with the intention of purchasing it. Accompanying the two lads were Eugene Wright, eighteen years old, Edward Bailey, twenty-three years old, and William Englehart, twenty years old.

In showing how the gun worked Mr. West placed a blank cartridge in the breech and pointing the muzzle of the weapon downward under the counter pulled the trigger.

The little stream of fire that blazed out of the barrel was followed by a heavy shock and a great sheet of flame shot up toward the ceiling and overwhelmed the group. Instantly the store was in flames. It was stocked with fireworks and explosives.

Burned and blinded by the blaze that set fire to their tattered clothing, the little group made a mad plunge for the sidewalk. Mr. West's clothing was torn in shreds and his beard and hair were burned from his face and head.

The rear part of his store is fitted up as a billiard room and his family live overhead. The report of the explosion was felt blocks away. There was a rush of villagers toward the scene. Great volumes of smoke and flames were pouring out of the wrecked store when the Fire Department arrived.

They plunged recklessly into the blazing building, when suddenly there was a second explosion that blew out the whole front of the store and broke window panes in the houses a block or more away. The spectators who had gathered in front of the place were showered with splinters from the big plate-glass windows that were shattered to pieces and blown across the street. Some of them were badly cut by the flying glass.

Then began a free Fourth of July celebration. Roman candles, blue and red lights, and cannon crackers were having a sort of go-as-you-please inside the store-room. Joined to this were the sharp reports of exploding cartridges and the whizzing of bullets.

The crowd drew away to a safe distance across the street and gave the firemen and the fireworks an opportunity to fight it out between them.

Immediately following the first explosion, Mrs. West was assisted from the burning building, taking with her her baby, who was playing in the store at the time of the explosion, but who escaped without a scratch.

Soon there was a third explosion, and a number of firemen were with difficulty taken from the building.

The flames were extinguished inside of an hour. The building was badly damaged, and the loss is estimated at $8,000.

A bicycle match, to be held election day, was gotten up by West for the Mercury Wheel Club, and the trophies were on exhibition in the windows of West's store. They consisted of a gold watch, a diamond pin, several medals, and a bicycle. The bicycle and gold watch were rescued. The other trophies were blown out on the street and have not been recovered.

When West and his customers fled from the store frenzied with pain, they were caught on the sidewalk by persons running to the fire and taken into a near-by drug store. West was terribly burned, but his injuries are not thought to be mortal.

Young Bailey had all the hair burned off his head. Philip Ferris probably escaped the lightest of all. When he saw the flash he covered his face with his hands. His elder brother, who was severely burned, pushed him out of the store. Englehart was also badly burned.

NEED OF A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Board of Trade and Transportation Favors The Torrey Bill.

Through its President, Darwin R. James, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has forwarded to the Senators and Congressmen from this State a letter urging them to support the Torrey Bankruptcy bill.

In support of the measure, it is urged that a uniform, just, and national bankrupt law is essential to the well being of a commercial nation; that a protection of the credit system tends to cheapen the cost of commodities to the consumer; that the increasing rapidity of transportation and communication has tended to change conditions which regulate inter-State commerce; that as a commercial nation this country must protect the foreign creditor; that the spectacle presented to foreign nations of forty-four varying insolvency systems in force in one country is neither elevating, civilizing, nor compatible with this country's rank and standing; that the present unjust state of the laws breeds roguery and chicanery, promotes perjury, and places a premium upon fraud; that the lack of a national bankrupt law works injustice to the honest debtor; that the sentiment of the mercantile interests of the country has been unanimously declared to be in favor of a just, uniform, and national law; that the Torrey bill has received the largest indorsement ever accorded to such a measure; that so vital a problem of protecting the credit system cannot be justly relegated to the States, whose interests are primarily local; that the agricultural interest will be benefited by the cheapening of all articles used or consumed by them; that clerks and laborers will be protected by such a measure, and that the standard of business honesty and morality will be elevated by this law.

"These assertions and reasons," President James writes, "are facts founded on just and logical premises, as well as experience, and should be heeded by Congress."

IN OUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF.

Financial Troubles of a Buffalo Newspaper.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—A Deputy Sheriff sits in the sanctum of the Buffalo Enquirer, a two-cent afternoon paper, Sheehan Democratic in politics. Mrs. Caroline L. Held this morning executed a chattel mortgage for $1,500 to Louis P. Beyer, covering the household effects in the premises 180 Morgan Street. Mrs. Held is supposed to have been the owner of The Enquirer, and consequently on the recording of the mortgage the report that the paper had passed into other hands became current.

At the Sheriff's office it was learned that Deputy Norman Ambrose had been stationed at The Enquirer office for about a week in the interest of the Queen City Bank, which has a judgment for $2,000 against the plant. The officer has not interfered with the business of the concern in any way, and it is stated that the bank and the Sheriff will have to give bonds to indemnify Hattie Held, a daughter of Mrs. Held, before any attempt to press the claim will be made.

It is stated, in this connection, that the plant of the paper was transferred by a bill of sale from Mrs. Held to her daughter about three weeks ago. No record of the transfer has been filed, however. The paper has never made any money. It was started about three years ago, and it is said that there are judgments amounting to $14,000 against the concern.

Unemployed Girls.

From The Philadelphia Times.

There are an unusually large number of unemployed girls in Philadelphia at the present time—girls who have been engaged at counters in stores, as typewriters, in mills, and in various other capacities, but who have temporarily lost their places owing to the decrease in forces in so many large business and manufacturing establishments. There is one large dry goods store where sixty girls were dropped from the rolls a month ago.

The Times in Great Demand.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The demand for The Sunday Times, which contained the report of the Yale-West Point football game, was so great that the newsdealers' supply was exhausted at 8 o'clock and a number of people who wanted copies could not obtain them. The cadets say that it was the fullest and best report of any published. B. F. M.

WEST POINT, Oct. 30, 1893.

—Now the University of Chicago wants fare of the community to expend the $500,000 for the endowment of a law school. Wouldn't it be more conducive to the welmoney in buying a few of those now in existence, and closing them up?—Chicago Times.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Long years ago there was a veritable Mother Goose residing in Boston. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster, and in 1692 she married Isaac Goose, a widower with several children, and became the mother of six. A writer in poet lore says she delighted to care for the many grandchildren, and sang to the babies numerous songs and ditties that she knew. She had a son-in-law named Flint, who was a printer, and although he wearied of the baby nonsense, he appreciated its value sufficiently to write it out and make a book of it for the benefit of other babies than his own. This was in 1719. Mother Goose died in 1757. No one, says the writer referred to, claims that Mrs. Goose originated these songs; she recalled them as she had learned them in her own babyhood.

—Charles Belmont Davis, whom the President has appointed Consul to Florence, is the son of L. Clarke Davis, managing editor of The Philadelphia Ledger, and of Rebecca Harding Davis, the writer. The new Consul has shown a quality of talent that gave promise even to his earliest undertakings, and his friends feel amply assured that at his new post he will so acquit himself as to satisfy all the commercial and social demands of the office and reflect credit upon the Administration.

—Mrs. Margaret V. Allen is the first President of the recently-organized Portland (Oregon) Historical Society, whose object is the promotion of historical studies, research, and discussion. The new society is an outgrowth of the American History Club of the First Congregational Church of that city, and its membership is already large. Mr. George H. Hines is its Secretary.

—Gail Hamilton is having printed in Salem, Mass., a pamphlet history of the case of Mrs. Maybrick of England, who is in prison under a life sentence for poisoning her husband. Miss Dodge in it describes in detail the efforts she and others have made ineffectively to secure the release of the woman whom she believes to have been unjustly convicted.

—Dr. Robert Battey, an elderly physician residing in Rome, Ga., has presented to the State about 1,000 valuable medical works from his private library, asking that they be made the nucleus of a medical reference library in the State Capitol in Atlanta, the State's need of which he has often realized during his professional career.

—Somebody having been curious to learn when and where Joaquin Miller was born, he himself has supplied the information following: "I was born in Liberty, Union County, Ind. The Witts are my mother's people; and a sterling and manly lot, and lots of them, too, thereabout. Gen. Burnside's mother was a Witt."

TREASON IN ITS HIGHEST FORM.

Illegal Registration Vigorously Denounced by The Brooklyn Eagle.

The Brooklyn Eagle, which until yesterday stood on neutral ground between Mayor Boody and Charles A. Schieren, the Republican reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon joined The New-York Times in denouncing the ringsters, who hope to nullify the will of the honest voters of Brooklyn, in a long and vigorous editorial, of which the following is a part:

Fraudulent Registration Is Treason in Its Highest Form.

There are several thousand illegal votes registered. The location of them is indicated wherever there is an abnormal increase of the registration of 1893 over that of other years here.

Fraudulent registration signifies fraudulent suffrage. Fraudulent suffrage is an attack on the only sovereign or King which Americans acknowledge. It would not be overpunished if it was punished with death. The Eagle would be entirely willing to have the law condemn to death those who register illegally and vote illegally and those who get them to do so. The Eagle would be entirely willing to have this law carried out to the letter. Murder is the slaughter only of an individual. Fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting involve the murder of the Government. Murderers of individuals are certainly not more criminal than murderers of the Government.

The Democratic Party is in power here. All the judiciary belong to that party. The District Attorney and his assistants are Democrats. On officials rests the execution of the laws. Among the laws whose execution rests on them are the election laws. Those laws provide for a truthful registration, a truthful vote, and a truthful count. The violation of those laws or the omission to enforce them is the highest kind of moral treason, and should be regarded as the highest form of legal treason.

On the Democratic machine here rests the suspicion of permitting, if not procuring, this fraudulent registration. This suspicion is due to the refusal of

MAKING A NAVY FOR BRAZIL

GOULD YACHT ATALANTA SAID TO BE THE LATEST PURCHASE.

GEORGE GOULD DOES NOT KNOW IT YET.

Powerful Yarrow Torpedo Boat to be Shipped from England.

DESTROYER TO SAIL FROM NEWPORT.

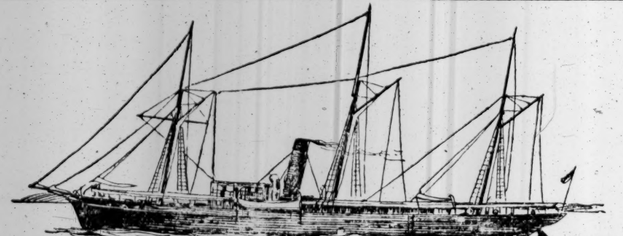
Everything Is Wanted in a Hurry and Work Is Being Pushed—An Armament Said to be Already Designed for the Atalanta, Which Is Considered the Fastest of Her Kind Afloat—The Swift Feiseen at City Island Ordered in Readiness at Once—Her Engines of Remarkable Power—Fitting Her as a Torpedo Boat to be Carried on the Deck of El Cid—Work on the Old Morgan Liner Being Rushed—Americans for Her Crew—Dom Pedro's Grandson Said to Have Sailed for Brazil to Join the Rebel Forces.

It was announced last night that George Gould's fine steam yacht Atalanta had been bought by agents of the Brazilian Government.

The price paid for the Atalanta is said to have been $250,000.

The Atalanta, it was stated, is to be fitted up at once as a fast cruising gun vessel. In her battery it is said will be one four-inch rapid-fire Hotchkiss gun mounted in pivot on the forward deck; along the main rail will be mounted two six-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns on a side.

This battery will be further supplemented, it is announced, by a stem torpedo tube for discharging Hotchkiss torpedoes. There will also



The Atalanta.

be a number of machine guns of small calibre mounted in commanding positions about the ship.

The Atalanta is considered the fastest American steam yacht of her class afloat. She was built for the late Jay Gould by William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. Her engines were designed by Horace See, who also designed the hull and engines of El Cid.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. See said yesterday that the Atalanta is capable of steaming at the rate of 17¼ knots per hour. He deems her the fastest American-built steamer of her class afloat. The Corsair, he declared, was built to outrun the Atalanta, but she has failed to do so.

The Atalanta was launched by the Cramps in the early eighties. She has a gross tonnage of 568. In 1883 she was lengthened by the Cramps, so that her length is now 243 feet, with a beam of 26½ feet and a draught of 11.9 feet.

The engines of the Atalanta are of the compound type. They are capable of developing 1,921 indicated horse power. Mr. See stated yesterday that were he designing the motive power of the Atalanta anew he would certainly

The Destroyer.

provide quadruple-expansion engines, although at the time the vessel was built he regarded her as a most advanced type of design.

The Atalanta is well known to all New-York yachtsmen. She first came into prominence several years ago in a race of steam craft arranged and managed by the American Yacht Club. In this race, which extended from Race Rock, off Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, to Milton's Point, a distance of about 80 knots, the Atalanta finished ahead of all vessels of the yacht fleet.

For a number of years the late Jay Gould traveled every Summer afternoon in the Atalanta from his New-York City office to his home at Irvington-on-Hudson; but for some time before his death the yacht was said to have been a source of constant annoyance to him. The maintenance of so large a craft was always costly. She was not well cared for, it is alleged, and was constantly in need of repairs.

During the past year George Gould has not used his handsome craft at all, and it has been an open secret for some time that the vessel could be bought.

Horace See stated last night that if Mr. Gould had sold the Atalanta for $250,000, he had practically recovered what his father paid for her.

The Atalanta was yesterday lying in the Erie

Submarine Gun for the Destroyer.

Basin. It is intimated that the work of altering her into a war ship will be undertaken by the Erie Dry Dock Company.

The Atalanta when in commission as a war ship will possess a speed fully the equal of the fastest of the rebel Brazilian cruisers. The nearest approach to her in speed will be the cruiser Republica. This latter vessel has a speed of 17 knots per hour. She carries a much heavier battery than the one said to have been designed for the yacht.

The speed of the Atalanta will render her an efficient craft, it is thought, in dispatch-carrying work, and also for duty as a torpedo boat destroyer. Unless given a heavier battery than the one contemplated, she will undoubtedly be outclassed in combat by the majority of the light cruisers now with Admiral Mello's command.

Edwin Gould was called upon last night at his home, in East Forty-seventh Street, and was asked if the yacht Atalanta had been sold by the family to be used by the Brazilian Government. Mr. Gould replied: "The Atalanta has not been sold."

When he was asked if there were negotiations pending for her sale and if she would be sold shortly, he replied: "I don't think the family will part with her."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—George Gould was asked by a New-York Times correspondent to-night as he stepped aboard his private car whether he had sold his yacht Atalanta to the Brazilian Government for use as a war ship. He looked very much surprised and answered very shortly, "No; I do not know anything about it." He refused to say anything more. The Gould party, including Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Miss Anna Gould, Mrs. N. Hamilton, and N. Carter, left on the car, which was attached to the Eastern train to-night.

MOST FORMIDABLE OF ALL.

Powerful Ericsson Torpedo Boat Destroyer Going to Brazil.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 30.—The Ericsson torpedo vessel Destroyer, which is now at this port, is under orders to proceed to New York to-morrow. The Destroyer has been purchased of the Ericsson Coast Defense Company by Flint & Co. of New-York City.

The Destroyer will be towed from here to the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. She will be taken in charge immediately on her arrival by the Erie Dry Dock Company and made ready with all possible dispatch for the service of the Brazilian Government. When ready for commissioning she will be towed from New-York to Rio de Janeiro.

The Destroyer is the first vessel of her type afloat. She was originally designed by John Ericsson of monitor fame. Recently her submarine torpedo gun was made highly efficient by the development perfected upon it by V. F. Lassoe, chief consulting engineer of the Ericsson Coast Defense Company.

She was built about fifteen years ago. She is a low sitting craft upon the water, and is credited with having attained a speed of 17 knots per hour. The Ericsson Coast Defense Company officials state that the Destroyer is capable to-day of attaining a speed of 15 knots.

She measures 130 feet long, with 12 feet beam. She has a draught of 10 feet. She is built with a straight bow. She has no upper deck rail. There is, however, amidships a long superstructure deck, unprovided with openings, so that if desirable the vessel may be run with her upper deck completely under water.

Thirty-two feet from the bow a heavy armored bulkhead crosses the vessel. It is inclined at a vertical angle of 45°, and is intended as a thorough protection to the engines and boilers.

In attacking an enemy it is intended that the Destroyer shall advance bows on.

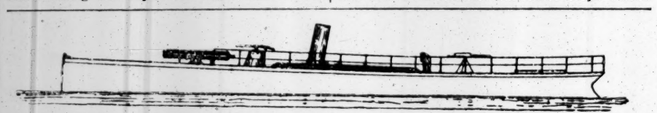
The single armament of this novel craft consists of a bow torpedo gun. This torpedo is projected from the tube, fixed in the vessel, in a manner not unlike the firing of a projectile from a gun.

The projectile is inserted in a tube provided with water gates, fixed in the bow of the boat just above the keel. A piston rod fits against the after end of the projectile and pushes the torpedo out by the action of compressed air. The air is compressed by means of a charge of powder detonated in a breech chamber.

The weight of the projectile is 1,500 pounds. Its length is 27 feet 4 inches, and its diameter 16 inches. An explosive charge of 300 pounds of guncotton is carried in the torpedo. The full powder charge used for propulsion weighs 40 pounds, and it imparts an initial pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch. The mean pressure is 1,692 pounds per square inch, and the muzzle velocity is 548 foot-seconds. The opening of the gun is 8 feet below the water surface.

A recent series of extended trials with the Ericsson submarine gun has given it, it is understood, the almost unqualified approval of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. During the past fortnight trials of the submarine gun when pitted against steel nets have shown that the torpedo could pierce the nets even when fired with only half charges. The nets were so neatly pierced as to show that the resistance offered to the projectile amounted practically to nothing, and not only were the heavy steel nets pierced, but the flight of the projectile in the plane vertical to the lateral axis of the bore of the gun was not disturbed.

A series of tests was conducted a few months ago with the Destroyer's gun at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The boat was moored 100 feet from the mouth of the Simpson Wooden Dry Dock. The dock was flooded and the gates thrown open. In the dock were suspended six nets, 40 feet long by 20 feet deep, each 100 feet apart. The centre of the nets was on the centre line of the dock. Firing thus into the open dry dock insured the recovery of the projectiles to



The Feiseen as a Torpedo Boat.

facilitate investigations as to the causes of possible erratic shots.

Twenty shots were fired. The firing charges employed did not exceed thirty pounds, although the gun is designed to withstand a forty-pound charge. Of the twenty shots fired fifteen, at the maximum range of 600 feet, were sufficiently accurate in flight to have sunk the under-water hull of an average-sized vessel. At a distance of 100 feet the projectile veered in its lateral flight seldom over one foot, and often not at all.

At a distance of 200 feet the maximum lateral deviation recorded was 4 feet. At 300 feet 8 feet deviation was recorded in the case of one shot, but generally the deviation was not over 4 feet. At a distance of 500 feet the lateral deviation varied usually from 14 to 16 feet.

As a result of the Brooklyn Navy Yard tests it was shown to be possible to insure a vertical danger space at 600 feet distance of 22 feet, and that the lateral accuracy is sufficient to strike at that range a vessel 50 feet long.

From the showing made by the Ericsson submarine gun it is thought by naval men that this weapon has a more accurate record than have automobile torpedoes. The fact that the torpedo from the Ericsson submarine gun cannot be stopped by steel nets renders it practically impossible for war ships to resist this craft once she gets within firing range.

In the hands of a cool, determined officer, and one willing to take chances in the run-in on the enemy to within torpedo-striking distance, the Destroyer is likely to prove herself the most formidable craft the Brazilian Government has yet secured.

A FAST TORPEDO BOAT.

English Firm of Yarrow & Co. Making One for Brazil.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Yarrow & Co., the torpedo-boat builders at Poplar, have received a cable order from Flint & Co. of New-York for a sixty-foot Yarrow torpedo boat.

The order calls for the delivery of the torpedo boat at New-York with all possible dispatch. It will probably reach there within two weeks.

The armament of the new craft will consist of one eighteen-inch torpedo tube placed on a turntable on the upper deck and capable of using American Howell-Hotchkiss torpedoes. In addition there will be three one-pounder Hotchkiss guns. One of these will be mounted on the conning tower and one on each broadside just abaft of the conning tower.

Yarrow & Co. will provide Flint & Co. with a torpedo craft capable of making nearly 19 knots per hour. Had the order called for a 150-foot boat Yarrow & Co. could have supplied a 25-knot boat.

The New-York cable order is reported to have called for as much torpedo-boat material as Yarrow has in hand.

The new boat will be provided with triple-expansion engines. Steam will be furnished by Yarrow tubulous boilers. It will probably be shipped to New-York on the deck of one of the large transatlantic freighters. It is inferred here that the boat will accompany El Cid to Rio Janeiro.

The crew will number sixteen.

At the offices of Flint & Co., 69 Broad Street, nothing definite could be learned yesterday regarding the placing of the torpedo boat order with Yarrow & Co. It was not denied that such an order had been placed.

FEISEEN WANTED AT ONCE.

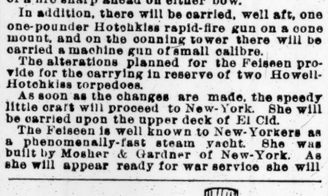
Orders Sent to City Island to Have Her Altered Immediately.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Orders have been received here for the yacht Feiseen to be immediately altered for war service in accordance with plans received from New-York.

The Feiseen has been purchased from W. G. Cogswell of Syracuse by Flint & Co. of New-York City.

The Feiseen is to be at once fitted up for service as a torpedo boat for the Brazilian Government. She will be lengthened by seven feet, and this additional length, it is expected, will give her much greater speed power.

The armament of the Feiseen will consist of one Howell-Hotchkiss turntable torpedo tube



Bow of the Destroyer.

placed on the upper deck. This tube will accommodate an eighteen-inch Howell-Hotchkiss torpedo. The tube will be so placed as to admit of a fire sharp ahead on either bow.

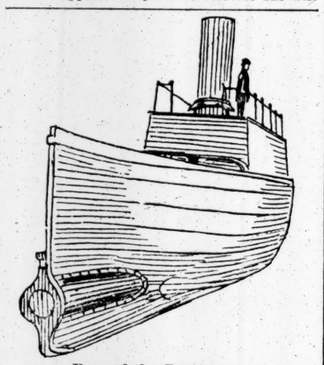
In addition, there will be carried, well aft, one one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun on a cone mount, and on the conning tower there will be carried a machine gun of small calibre.

The alterations planned for the Feiseen provide for the carrying in reserve of two Howell-Hotchkiss torpedoes.

As soon as the changes are made, the speedy little craft will proceed to New-York. She will be carried upon the upper deck of El Cid.

The Feiseen is well known to New-Yorkers as a phenomenally-fast steam yacht. She was built by Mosher & Gardner of New-York. As she will appear ready for war service she will have, it is stated, a length of about 85 feet and a beam of 9 feet 6 inches. She is built of mahogany. The hull consists of two thicknesses of light planking, both being of mahogany, with cemented canvas between them. The model of the Feiseen resembles a canoe in midship section. There is no keel, and the bow lines are all straight. In her peculiar hull model it has been aimed at to prevent squatting or burying at the stern. The boat has very little sheer, and in her war rig carries above deck only the fighting tower.

The Feiseen is fitted with high-speed engines of the quadruple-expansion type, with cylinders measuring, respectively, 9½ inches, 13½ inches, 18 inches, and 24 inches in diameter. The stroke measures 10 inches. The boiler is of the water-tube type. All told, the weight of



Gunboat Fitted with Yarrow Water-Tube Boiler.

the engine and boiler is within 9,000 pounds, and it is claimed that the engine is capable of developing 600 indicated horse power. Its weight is under 3,600 pounds. It is further claimed that the Feiseen's engine is the lightest marine engine so far constructed for actual use in propelling a vessel. All the working parts are fabricated from forged steel.

The boiler has about 1,200 square feet of heating surface and 33 square feet of grate surface. It is in two halves, each side of which may be run independently. Forced draught is furnished by a special engine, which is capable of driving the fan at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute.

It is asserted for the Feiseen that she has attained a speed of 31.67 statute miles per hour against a flood tide. In comparison there is given the speed of 27.4 knots per hour, or 31.55 statute miles, which the Russian torpedo boat Adler is said to have attained on a measured mile course. The Adler is a German Schichau boat. She has a length of 152 feet. Her speed showing is the mean of six runs made over the measured mile.

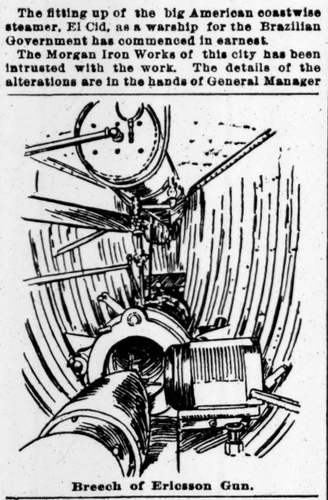
When ready for service the Feiseen will carry about ten men.

FITTING UP EL CID.

Work Being Pushed Rapidly—Engineers' Plans for Protecting Her Guns.

The fitting up of the big American coastwise steamer, El Cid, as a warship for the Brazilian Government has commenced in earnest.

The Morgan Iron Works of this city has been intrusted with the work. The details of the alterations are in the hands of General Manager



Breech of Ericsson Gun.

George Weed and Passed Assistant Engineer John Kafer, United States Navy, retired. The latter is chief consulting engineer to the Morgan Iron Works.

The placing of the battery aboard El Cid is in charge of E. W. Very, late Lieutenant United States Navy and now General Director of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company.

El Cid is lying in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. It was intended to dock the big ship yesterday, but owing to the presence of the Morgan steamer Chalmette in the dry dock El Cid has had to wait until to-day.

She will be taken out of dry dock either late Wednesday night or Thursday morning. To-day her bottom will be overhauled and her underwater hull plates will be given a coat of anti-fouling paint. The final fitting out of the ship will be conducted at the docks of the Morgan Iron Works in the East River, just above the Brooklyn Bridge.

No time was lost yesterday aboard El Cid because the ship had not been docked. The work of building up an emplacement for a fifteen-inch bow dynamite gun was pushed late into the night. Engineer Batcheller of the Pneumatic Torpedo Company had charge of the work.

On the main deck of the ship Messrs. Kafer and Very were busy laying off gun circles and marking positions for the placing of strengthening beams. It is expected that by the time El Cid reaches the docks of the Morgan Iron Works all the designs and plans for the conversion of the craft into a war vessel will be completed.

At the offices of the Morgan Iron Works the officials of that company had little rest yesterday. They have undertaken a big contract. El Cid must be converted into a war ship in the quickest possible time, and the methods to be employed in affording her machinery and boilers some protection against shot are left entirely to the Morgan Iron Works people.

To a reporter for The New-York Times General Manager Weed stated yesterday that he and his associates were busily engaged preparing plans for the altering of the vessel, but just what these alterations would be Mr. Weed said had not been definitely settled.

The experts of the Morgan Iron Works were endeavoring to hit upon the most desirable form of protection which could be given to El Cid in the quickest possible time. At the best the company could hope to provide some form of protection against the projectiles of small rapid-fire guns.

Although the exact changes were not, up to a late hour last night actually decided upon enough was gleaned from the discussion of the experts to indicate that a bulkhead would be raised on the lower deck on each side of the machinery.

In his design of the hull and engines of El Cid Horace See had so condensed the machinery space, it was said, as to make the work of the Morgan people comparatively easy. There exist, it was pointed out, large, roomy passages about the engines which can be utilized for coal-bunker protection.

In raising a bulkhead on each side of the machinery, a space of several feet in width will be left between the bulkhead and the skin of the ship. These spaces will be filled with coal. The resistance which the extra coal space will afford, in addition to the coal in the regular bunkers, will be sufficient, it is thought, to stop the projectiles of Nordenfeldt guns and of one-pounder and three-pounder Hotchkiss guns.

General Manager Weed stated that every effort would be made to have the ship ready in a fortnight's time, though possibly three weeks might be required.

The desire of seamen at the port of New-York to ship on board El Cid is in keeping with war fever times. It was learned through Capt. H. Baker, the new Captain of El Cid, that 1,000 men could have been obtained Saturday and yesterday.

A large number of first-class engineers are anxious to go out in the vessel. Chief Engineer J. B. Millar of El Cid has had a dozen or more applications from men holding licenses as chief engineers. These men are willing to ship on El Cid in the capacity of first or second assistant engineers.

Chief Engineer Millar comes under the control of Horace See, who is in charge of all the ships and machinery of the Morgan Line. Capt. Baker is anxious that Chief Engineer Millar shall accompany him. Mr. Millar, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best engineers on the Atlantic coast, is willing to go, provided that his place as chief engineer in the Morgan Line will not be forfeited. Mr. See stated in effect yesterday that he had reason to believe that C. P. Huntington would reserve a place for Millar. All the assistant engineers of El Cid will remain by the vessel, provided Mr. Millar goes out as chief engineer. A double force of engineers will be carried on El Cid.

E. W. Very, who is planning the battery of El Cid is somewhat handicapped in his work by the variety of the guns he will have to place. Owing to the small number of guns on hand at the various shops of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, the armament supply is made up of guns of half a dozen different calibres. The heaviest rapid-fire weapons with which the vessel will be supplied will be a couple of 4.7-inch guns. These fire projectiles weighing forty-five pounds. Their rate of fire is about ten shots per minute. The range of the Hotchkiss 4.7-inch gun is about four and a half miles.

In addition to the 4.7-inch guns El Cid will carry several four-inch guns, a number of six-pounder weapons, a couple of fourteen-pounder guns, several thirty-seven-millimetre revolving cannon, and Gatling guns. The battery will be disposed on the main and hurricane decks. The heavier guns will be placed on the lower decks.

It is understood that the big ship will carry a crew largely composed of Americans. It is generally believed that she will fall in at sea with the Tiradentes or with the Riachuelo or Benjamin Constant. The two latter vessels are now in the Mediterranean.

Should she meet either of them she will probably receive a number of Brazilian officers and a number of gunners. In any event, however, her American crew is likely to predominate.

WILL AID THE INSURGENTS.

Dom Pedro's Grandson Said to Have Sailed on a Brazilian War Ship.

Capt. Brown of the steamer Coleridge, which reached this port yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, brought the important information that the grandson of the late Emperor Dom Pedro, a Prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is reported to have sailed for Brazil from Europe on the powerful Brazilian ironclad Riachuelo.

The Coleridge sailed from Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6. On that day, Capt. Brown states, the leaders of the revolutionary party were calling upon their adherents to stand firm until the arrival of the grandson of their old Emperor.

Admiral Mello, the insurgent leader, has announced, Capt. Brown says, that Dom Pedro's grandson is coming to lead in person the revolutionary forces. Mello, it is said, has appealed to the old adherents of the monarchy to rally to the support of Saxe-Coburg.

If the Riachuelo has gone over to the rebel forces, the Brazilian Government, it is said, has lost the only vessel it possessed capable of opposing Mello's iron-clad flagship Aquidaban.

The Riachuelo is an iron-clad war ship. She recently passed out, it was reported, from the Straits of Gibraltar. The loyalty of her officers has never until now been questioned.

In the event of the Riachuelo's having been lost to Peixoto, the President now possesses but two war ships—the Benjamin Constant and the Tiradentes.

Command of the Naval Force at Rio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—There is some talk of Commodore F. L. Ramsay being sent to take command of the naval force at Rio. His term as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has nearly expired. The detail of Commodore Ramsay to this duty is regarded as more than possible. With the first intimation of Commodore Ramsay's departure comes the information that active efforts are making to secure the bureau chiefship for Commodore R. D. Evans. His name has been suggested to Secretary Herbert within the last few days, and a determined campaign is promised in the event of the opposition, which is said to be brewing, to this section. Other names suggested in the event of Commodore Ramsay's departure are those of Capts. E. O. Matthews and J. N. Miller. Evans is said to stand the best show.

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

Anheuser-Busch Beer Wins the Championship Cup at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—The championship cup of the world for beer, for which not only all the great American brewers, but those of the famous European brewing cities of Munich and Nuremburg, were in keen competition, has been carried off by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, they having received the highest number of awards and scored the highest points.

They were especially commended for the absolute purity of their beer, as a pure malt and hop product without corn or corn products.

This makes the Anheuser-Busch Company the champion brewers of the world.

They Declined to Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Messrs. Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. have closed their branch here, recalled their salesmen, and shipped all the stock to their store in the old Herald Building, Broadway and Ann Street, New-York, where they are retailing their entire surplus stock at less than wholesale prices.

They intended to make an extensive exhibit at the fair, but they assert, through the influence and jealousy of Chicago clothing manufacturers, they were allotted space so late and so inadequate to the size and magnificence of the contemplated display that they declined to exhibit at the fair at all, but rented elaborate offices here and had a private exhibit of men's fine outer garments, which attracted general attention.

Boston Again Victorious.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Four medals and four diplomas were awarded to Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, for their flavoring extracts, &c. These are the famous extracts that were also awarded the sixty-thousand-dollar contract to supply the World's Fair catering companies.

TOP HEAVY WITHOUT A DOUBT

TIMES'S REPORTS ABOUT THE NEW WAR SHIPS CORROBORATED.

Navy Department Fully Aware of the Faulty Construction of the Vessels in Question—Secretary Herbert Considering a Recommendation for a Board of Inquiry—Talk with Mr. McAdoo About Responsibility and Remedies—Legacy Come Down from the Last Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Herbert has been advised of a condition of things in the ships of the new navy that The New-York Times had discovered before him, and it gives him a degree of anxiety greater than any matter to which his attention has been directed since he became Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary's information is that certain ships completed and in course of completion are little short of unseaworthy. He has talked with officers who have had experience with the ships in question, and it is learned that on Saturday he was advised by a prominent officer now on duty in this city to detail a board of competent naval officers to make an investigation and fix the responsibility for the defects which are alleged to be serious in the battle ship Massachusetts and in the gunboats Machias, Castine, Montgomery, Marblehead, and Detroit.

These vessels are, if the most serious complaints prove to be well founded, really unfit to go to sea before material changes have been made to add to their stability. There may be other vessels subject to the same criticism, but the number cannot be told until the proposed investigation has been made. At present there is a disposition to put the blame upon the naval constructors, and to attribute to them calculations that were so gravely erroneous as to result in the instability of the ships made upon their designs.

The naval constructors throw the blame off, and refer the faults complained of to others. They say they made their calculations for the vessels named according to reports submitted from the different bureaus, and the seagoing qualities of the ships were attained on the strength of plans furnished from these sources. Changes were in each instance, they declare, found to have been made without reporting the fact to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. These changes and modifications altered the conditions materially on board of every ship now found deficient in stability.

There are two circulars which make it obligatory on all bureau chiefs, such as the Chief of Ordnance, the Engineer in Chief, and the Equipment Bureau Chief, to report changes in weights to the Bureau of Construction. One of these circulars, issued in January, 1892, requires all bureau chiefs to report in detail to the Chief Naval Constructor proposed alterations, that he may make due allowance for them. The other circular, issued in February, 1893, provides for similar reports from navy yards, so that the two circulars cover the ships built by contractors and the ships built at Government establishments.

The Chief Naval Constructor has complained to Secretary Herbert that the circulars have not been observed, and he has named more than one instance where changes, some of them of material weight, have been made without notice. The result is seen in the condition to-day of the ships named, while the disregard of regulations, showing a lack of discipline, is only a new occasion, on new grounds, for grave concern about the general condition of discipline in the service.

It is possible that investigation into the causes of the instability of the new gunboats might show that it was due to overarming as much as to departures from the designs in construction. When compared with ships of like size in other navies, our new gunboats are burdened with armaments sufficient for fighting ships of twice their displacement, instead of being provided with just enough armament to make them serviceable as scouts and for coast police service in the rivers of China and other countries where we have stations.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo told a New-York Times correspondent to-night that the trouble in the new gunboats was such that it could be easily remedied.

"The smaller ships only are the ones in which alterations of any importance will be needed," he said. "The five boats spoken of in The New-York Times's article were constructed by the last Administration, and I shall neither condemn nor defend their construction. Of these five, two only, the Detroit and the Machias, have been tested, so that it is only those two that we know will need alterations. If there are defects in these five which must be remedied, they are due to the fact that after the plans were accepted and work was begun some changes were thought advisable either in the engineering portions, the ordnance, or the hull construction. Making these changes has had the effect of producing a vessel which is not precisely as at first intended.

"If the Montgomery, the Marblehead, and the Castine will require alteration, we do not yet know it.

"The New-York, which is spoken of as having suffered by bad calculations, is practically all right. If any changes must be made, they are of minor importance and can easily be made without loss in the effectiveness. The New-York has five feet of metacentric stability, and can easily be put into a condition to meet all the requirements for which she was first intended."

An official who is in a position to know of much that relates to the navy, in conversation with The New-York Times's correspondent to-day, said:

"Secretary Herbert has had a number of legacies left him, any one of which would be enough for a man of less knowledge of naval maters to deal with, but the ones that probably give him the most concern just now are some of the new cruisers and gunboats which have recently been tried, and with whose design he has had no connection whatever.

"The trouble with these vessels seems to be that their batteries are altogether too heavy and that they are injudiciously placed. The Machias and the Castine are considered absolutely unsafe, and it is now proposed to take off two of their guns, reduce their spars, and make various other modifications which will tend to make them less topheavy.

"When Commodore Folger was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance he was noted for crowding a gun into every nook in a ship where one could be placed and then calling attention to how much superior the batteries of our ships were to those of similar ships in foreign navies.

"The main battery of the Machias remains as it was when she was first designed, but the secondary battery has been increased, not only in number of guns, but also in weight. Instead of two three-pounders and two thirty-seven-millimeter rapid-fire guns, she now has four six-pounders, which weigh twice as much as the guns they replaced, while the number of one-pounder guns has been increased by one.

"The Machias is a gunboat of 1,050 tons' displacement, and carries a battery of eight four-inch guns, besides six machine or rapid-fire guns, a very heavy battery for such a small vessel, intended principally for service on the China or the South American stations, and not, as her heavy battery would indicate, to fight in the open seas.

"The battery deck is higher than is usual in similar foreign ships, and on this deck she carries six of her guns; the other two are carried about eight feet higher, one forward on the topgallant forecastle and the other aft on the poop. Carrying her battery so high has resulted in moving all her upper works correspondingly high, and as her boats are on the rails, they, too, serve to intensify her crankiness.

"When she was at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard her smoke pipe was lengthened about ten feet, adding about a ton to her top weights. Then the spars are said to be almost heavy enough for a frigate, so altogether she will require extensive alterations before proceeding to China. What these alterations will be has not yet been decided by Secretary Herbert, and possibly will not be until after the report of the recent trial board shall have been discussed and reported upon by the board on construction.

"The most possible alterations will be the removal of the guns from the forecastle and poop, a reduction in number of the machine guns, removal of three heavy masts and substitution of two light ones, omission of steam launches, and possibly of another boat, due to reduction of battery and consequent reduction of the crew, reduction in height of smoke pipe, and possibly the omission of the steam capstan. All of these alterations will remove weights which now tend to make her top-heavy and would consequently tend to increase her stability.

"To the layman it is incomprehensible that such mistakes could have been made in the design, as the calculations preliminary to its adoption are supposed to be most thorough and of the most scientific character. There was abundance of precedent for arming these ships, for the Navy Department had the experience of foreign Government to guide it. In 1884 the English built a few vessels of the Acorn class, 970 tons, carrying eight 5-inch guns. They were unsatisfactory in many ways, so they followed them up in 1887 with the Buzzard class, 1,140 tons, giving them greater length and a little more speed, but retaining the same battery. They have been notorious failures, and the British naval officers have been unanimous in the opinion that they carry too heavy a battery.

"But these vessels all carry their guns much lower than do the Machias and Castine, and are consequently comparatively more stable. The English in 1885 tried putting guns high on the Curlew and Landrail, but they put only one six-inch and three five-inch guns on them, the six-inch gun being on the forecastle. They have not been repeated.

"In 1887 the Spanish Government had two gunboats constructed, in England similar in all respects to the Machias. They are named Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, were built by Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., and are 185 feet long, 30 feet beam, and draw 11½ feet of water. They are of 1,030 tons displacement, and have 15.5 knots speed, so that the Machias is practically like them. The boats carry only six 4.7 inch guns.

"The Brazilian gunboat, the Republica, which participated in the naval review last Spring, is one of Armstrong's latest productions, and may be taken as an example of the latest ideas in England as to batteries for gunboats. Although 42 feet longer than the Machias, and 300 tons bigger, she carries two guns less, and carries them lower than the Machias does hers. The English gunboats of the Blanche class, more than 500 tons larger than the Machias, carry only six guns, and, as in the case of the Brazilian ship, carry them low. The Italian vessels of the Volturno class, 1,040 tons displacement, carry only six guns.

"It will be seen from what I have said that we have attempted altogether too much in these small vessels. We made them fast, and for this reason gave them a fine model; then we tried to make them fighting ships instead of gunboats, for which the appropriation was made, and now we must take off some of the battery, or else let them go to sea with the knowledge that they are unseaworthy.

"The Detroit, now en route to Brazil, is in a similar condition to the Machias, and due largely to the same cause—increase of battery above that of her original design. It will be remembered that on her recent trip from New-York to St. Thomas she was delayed on account of heavy weather, and it now transpires that much of the delay was due to her unstable condition, her Captain not deeming it safe to push her into a sea.

"The Detroit is almost an exact reproduction, so far as outside dimensions are concerned, of the Italian cruiser Dagoli, which took part in the naval review last Spring. She is 250 feet long, 2,000 tons displacement, and has a speed of 18.71 knots. So far as her weights are concerned, she seems to have been a worse-designed ship than the Machias, if such a thing be possible. As originally designed, she was to carry two 6-inch, eight 4-inch, and nine machine guns; as completed, she carries eight 5-inch, instead of eight 4-inch guns. The sponsons in which they are carried, instead of being light scantling, are of considerable thickness, and the net result has been an increase of about eighteen tons for the main battery alone. The secondary battery has also been increased from nine to ten, and, instead of carrying two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, she has six. Altogether, an increase of twenty tons may be put down to change in battery alone, and, as in the case of the Machias, these weights are carried so high that they have a marked influence on the ship's stability.

"The changes which will probably be made in the Montgomery and the Marblehead, sister ships to the Detroit, are a return to the four-inch guns, the removal of the ice machine, which is under the forecastle, a reduction in the size of the guns of secondary battery, in either the omission of the six-inch guns on the forecastle and poop, or the substitution of our-inch guns for them. Either of the latter plans would improve these ships and render them much more comfortable by reducing the crew correspondingly to the reduction in battery. Eight four-inch guns ought to be enough for the battery of such ships, as their principal duty in time of war would be to act as scouts, and for that duty a few guns are as good as a dozen.

"To show that these ships are altogether too heavily armed it will suffice to show the prevailing practice abroad. About two years ago Great Britain built eight ships of similar character. They are fifteen feet longer and 500 tons larger, but they carry only eight 4.7-inch guns. The Chilean gunboats Presidente Pulto and Presidente Errasuriz, built in France in 1892, are practically of the same displacement, though longer, and their battery is four six-inch and two 4.7-inch guns.

"The French vessels, like the Cosmao, though not strictly comparable, are near enough to show their practice. These vessels are 312 feet long, nearly as long as the Baltimore, but of 1,850 tons displacement, and their battery is four five and a half-inch guns. A better idea of the French practice may be gained from a comparison with the Jean Bart, of 4,160 tons displacement. Her battery is four six-inch and six five and a half-inch guns. Here is a ship twice as big as the Detroit, and yet her battery is very little heavier.

"The following list will bring out more clearly the fact that the Detroit is topheavy with battery:

	Detroit, United States.	Chiyo-da, Japan.	Pearl, Eng-land.	Pinta, Chile.	Cosmos, French.	Jean Bart, French.
Length, feet.	250	308	265	268	312	346
Displace-m't, tons.	2,050	2,450	2,575	2,080	1,850	4,160
Horse power.	5,400	5,600	7,500	5,600	6,000	8,000
Speed, knots.	18.7	19.0	19.0	18.5	19.5	19.0
Battery...	two 6-in. eight 5-in.	4.7-in.	ten 4.7-in.	eight 6-in. two 4.7-in.	four 5.5-in.	four 6.3-in. six 5.5-in.

"The Chiyoda is one of the latest English productions.

"It is unfortunate that such mistakes should have been made in the design of any of our new ships, but it will probably result in a more careful scrutiny hereafter whenever it is proposed to increase the battery of one of our ships in construction."

The Grounding of the Machias.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Herbert has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the gunboat Machias at Chatham, Mass. The court will meet in New-York Nov. 2.

MORE STATEN ISLAND ARRESTS.

Men Who Had the Prosecuting Attorney Arrested to be Prosecuted.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 30.—Lester A. Scofield and David J. Jones, who made the complaints against District Attorney Fitzgerald and Excise Commissioner George Van Name, charging them with violations of the election laws, have been arrested on charges of perjury. The complaints were made by the District Attorney. They demanded an examination when arraigned before Justice Acker, and were released on $2,000 bail each to appear Friday.

Mr. Scofield, who is the superintending engineer of the Mallory Line of steam-ships and has been a leading citizen of Port Richmond for many years, was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if he proposed to prosecute his complaint against the District Attorney. He replied he certainly did. He had been working to have the offenders punished ever since the primary meeting in the village of Port Richmond Feb. 18 last.

"Mr. Fitzgerald was the Chairman of that meeting," Mr. Scofield said, "and when I discovered persons were voting more than once for the same candidate, and double and triple ballots were being cast and counted, I went upon the stage, protested against the fraud, and asked him to take steps to guard against it. He paid no attention to the protest. I have abundant witnesses who will testify the frauds were committed, and that I entered the protest to Mr. Fitzgerald as Chairman."

Mr. Scofield was asked if he had been induced to make the charge at this time for political effect to aid the fight of the independents against the ring. He answered in the negative. He said:

"The punishment of the fraud at that primary and the ejectment of the legally-qualified anti-'ring' watchers from the polling place on election day was at once taken up by the Taxpayers' Union of Port Richmond. Counsel was employed, and I was appointed to present the matter to the May Grand Jury. This I did, but the matter was thrown out because there were no affidavits attached to the complaint. I again presented the matter of the ejectment of the watchers to the September Grand Jury, with affidavits attached and a list of witnesses, but Mr. Fitzgerald, I am told, had that pigeonholed also.

"I did not present the complaint against Mr. Fitzgerald to the Grand Jury, because I was advised to make the complaint before a Justice of the Peace. This I have done and am ready to support the charge. I never met Mr. Bayne, the President of the Independent Democrats, until Saturday. He said he was sorry I had taken the proceedings at this time, for he had already been charged with inspiring it. I gave him an affidavit setting forth that the proceedings had been taken with no reference to the present campaign. I was determined to prosecute this complaint, even if compelled to do so without support."

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

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Brooklyn bonds sell merely at par.
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Page 12.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls in a private family; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as first-class waitress; five years' best city reference. Call, two days, at 333 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or plain sewing, or would do chambermaid work and waiting in a private family; best of city reference. 112 East 54th St., ring Bannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to do fine washing; American family; best references; last employer can be seen. 239 East 51st St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid in small private family; best of references; from 10 to 12; no cards. J., care of Anderson, 414 West 29th St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and sewing, or waitress in a small private family; has best of reference. A. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; or would wait on a lady; can do plain sewing; would assist in any work except washing; best city reference. 228 East 58th St.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting or wait on lady; excellent city reference; last employer can be seen. M. R., Box 878 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; in small private family living in apartments preferred; best references. D. E., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid in a first-class private family; understands waiting on lady; first-class city references. D. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with children or do plain sewing; five years' city references; wages, $18. D. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady or growing children; best of city references. A. F., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. — By a girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for two days, at 64 Amsterdam Av.; ring Cooney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; willing to assist with sewing; good city references. 249 West 31st St., care Mrs. Crotty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on lady if required; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. 460 West 57th St.; Dormer's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an excellent chambermaid and waitress; last employers can be seen. 235 East 73d St.; ring Donnelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing or laundry work; best of reference. 243 East 10th St., care Roberts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; 3 years' best city reference. 128 East 31st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; willing to assist with waiting or other work; references. L. E., 223 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good personal city reference. 883 3d Av., between 53d and 54th Sts.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; city reference. A. T., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American Protestant as chambermaid and do sewing; willing and obliging; good references. M. J., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; two years' city reference. 493 9th Av., Powers's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; good city reference; can be seen at present employer's. 116 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thoroughly-competent chambermaid in private family; would assist in other work if required; first-class city reference from last employer. A. C., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting or do plain sewing; in private family; best city reference. 109 West 49th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or to do plain sewing; city or country; good references. 162 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with children; five years' city references. D. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting or wait on lady; best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. R., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. M. B., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; will assist in waiting; private family; good city reference. 9 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class German chambermaid as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with plain washing and ironing; references; city or country. 6 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed; chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and waiting. 330 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; well recommended. 230 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; reference. 730 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—In first-class family; can be highly recommended. E. M., 106 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good city reference. 854 6th Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Assist with Washing.—Good city reference. Call, 10 to 3, at 884 6th Av., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—Respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference from last place. 954 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. 340 East 13th St., Howard's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and fine washing. Advertiser, 157 East 110th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in private family; good city reference. 216 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Hotel, club, or restaurant; English woman wants position; experienced. L. Frampton, 346 East 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for a competent chambermaid. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 377 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid. 49 Park Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; city or country. D., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING or Chambermaid and Waitress.—Three years' city reference from last place. 354 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young English girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. M. W., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid to help with children or assist the butler. 812 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid; best city references. 225 East 41st St., care Drysdale.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—No cards. 300 West 52d St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist; good reference. 263 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. — City or country; references; no cards. 239 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By young Swedish girl. Swedish, 1,318 2d Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl to do cooking and plain washing; good city references. 236 East 54th St.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands fine cooking; best of city reference from last place. 271 East 29th St.; inquire in store.

COOK.—By good plain cook; do plain washing or chamberwork; in a private family; North of Ireland Protestant; good reference. K. C., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference; private family; city or country. 133 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in private family; city reference. M. O., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American woman as cook; first-class reference. 147 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook; best city references. W., 1,052 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; best reference. 1,127 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best city references. 306 West 45th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, meats, entrees, and game; excellent baker; first-class city reference; wages, $30 per month; only those accustomed to pay those wages need apply. 322 East 25th St., first flight, back.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women together; one as good cook; soups, meats, game, and fish; thorough baker; wilt do washing; other as chambermaid and do washing and assist in waiting; first-class city references; city or country; lady can be seen. 178 East 80th St., Owens's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS — LAUNDRESS. — By three respectable girls; one as cook, one as waitress, and one as laundress; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. 595 3d Av., corner 39th St.; Hannen's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, sisters, (North of Ireland,) to go together; one as good cook, other as chambermaid or waitress; in a small private family; very best city reference. A. K., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds soups, entrees, meats, game, puff paste, jellies; best city reference from last employers. M. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; first-class; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; good pastry and bread maker; wages, $30 to $35; first-class city reference. 247 East 21st St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high wages; references. Mrs. E., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good bread and biscuit baker; city or country; city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 1; no cards.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; city or country; best city references. 56 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; good bread baker; best city references. 348 West 49th St., two days; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young German in private family; thoroughly competent; $22 to $25 per month; good references. Marie, care Froescher, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in private family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. 471 Columbus Av.; ring Johnstone's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business; wages, $50; will be willing to work for less; best city reference. M. R., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; by day, week, or month; city or country; good references. F. Hardwick, care Mrs. Donohue, 340 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good plain cook; wash and iron; in a small private family; seven years' reference. 125 West 24th St.; third bell.

COOK.—By a good first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all her duties in all branches; girl to help; city references. J. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as good family cook; all kinds of cooking; baking; private family; good references; city or country. J. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; by the day, week, or month; or would do plain washing; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds soups and entrees, pastry and game; good baker; best city reference. M. C. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook and assist with washing; four years' best city reference; private family. 223 East 58th St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her business in all branches; takes full charge of kitchen; in private family; highly recommended; no agency. 227 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; of pleasing temper; fully competent in all branches of her duties; best city reference. L. K., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; fully competent to take entire charge; first-class cooking only; best city reference. C. V., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; best city reference from last employer; no objection to boarding house. Can be seen for two days, 222 West 30th St., two stairs, front.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant as a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; wages, from $35 to $40. 327 East 52d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; private family; good bread maker; understands all kinds of soups; first-class in all kinds roasting; six years' city reference. 82 West 91st St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands her business thoroughly; do all kinds of cooking; dinner parties and lunches; best city reference. 159 West 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, and desserts; best city reference. 228 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; thoroughly competent; understands English and American cooking; bread, desserts. E. W., 945 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; meats, soups, entrees, desserts, game, and poultry; good baker; good reference. 210 East 44th St. M. H.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to large family or country; best city reference. 140 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; has only worked in first-class families; brother as coachman; seven years' reference. M., 223 East 59th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; good reference; no cards. 117 West 60th St., Casey's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; personal references from several first-class families. Quirk, 351 East 60th St.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook, and to assist with washing; city reference. 469 Columbus Av.; ring McDonagh's bell.

COOK.—By a good all-round first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; capable and trustworthy. 125 East 50th St., fifth flat.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; English; first-class family cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. 333 West 40th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. F. M., Box 192 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and do coarse washing; best of reference from last place. 630 East 128th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; good baker; good references. 143 East 42d St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By American woman; will assist with washing; best city references; private family. B. B., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By English Protestant in small private family; good city reference. Call, 10 to 3, at 884 6th Av., two flights up.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, at 188 Columbus Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron; can do shirts; in small American family; good city reference. 207 West 60th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; good references. A. B., 942 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; seven years' reference; lady can be seen. 106 East 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. W. S., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; first-class reference; wages, $40. M. E., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. C. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook in a small family; experienced; assist with washing; city reference. 315 East 46th St., first bell, east side.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30; where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. J. M., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 263 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and do plain washing; best city reference. 39 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; city or country; good references. M. L., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and good laundress; three years' city reference. 302 West 69th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city references. L. K., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North German; thoroughly competent; as cook in private family; best of references. 405 4th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can get company luncheons and dinners; by day or month; good city references. M. D., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, with the best city references, in private family. 239 East 29th St.; Carlson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and management of kitchen; city reference. L. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; good reference. 221 East 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best references. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Catholic as cook in private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrees, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker; first-class personal city reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; has lived in best families in England and has first-class city reference. A. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; can take full charge of kitchen; understands all kinds of dishes and desserts; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; no objection to flat; best reference. 231 East 29th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—Unsurpassed baker; will market; make menu; can suit any nation; soups, entrees, desserts; by day, week, or month; sleep home. Charbon, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; would like permanent place short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. 237 West 27th St., fourth floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day; excellent cook; or any kind of domestic work; first-class reference. Jane, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young colored woman to go out by the day in private family to do any kind of work; good reference. Giles, 145 West 30th St.

DAY'S WORK.—A first-class laundress wishes work by the day or week; first-class city references. 212 West 17th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, to go out by the day, or take washing home; first-class laundress. 1,166 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable, competent woman to do any kind of day work. Advertiser, 151 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent family dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would wait on ladies; city or country; best references. D. G., Box 148 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a capable and experienced young woman; latest styles; perfect cutter and fitter; wants few more engagements; terms moderate; highest references. T. T., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dreden; make gowns from $8 to $12, in the latest style; reference from some of the best families. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; a few more customers, or to go out by the day; remodeling and children's work a specialty. L. L., 706 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—$1.75 per day; well used to first-class work; perfect fitter, cutter, and trimmer; remodels. 116 East 32d St., Dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; cut and fit; Taylor system; can refer to present employer; $2 per day; will also make children's coats or dresses. G. C. A., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert cutter and fitter; ladies', misses', and children's suits, tea gowns, jackets; go out by day, $3; suits at home, $12. Dressmaker, 117 West 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; cut and fit and make over; terms $1.75 per day; good reference. C. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant, with good references, in first-class American family; teaches and takes entire charge of children. A. M., Box 236 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess desires additional pupils; higher English branches, mathematics, and music; highest references. A. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German as experienced, competent governess to small children; fine sewer; excellent references. Governess, Box 8, 157 4th Av.

GOVERNESS.—English; French, music; for children over five years. Governess, 65 East 81st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German, engagements few hours daily as nursery governess or useful companion; French, music, English, kindergarten system, art, needlework. Address, eight days, R. S. W., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Protestant, educated in England, as nursery governess; thoroughly experienced in the care of small children, of whom she would take entire charge, teach English thoroughly, and attend to their wardrobes; references. Miss D., 142 West 21st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, experienced North German; entire charge of growing children; good sewer; German, French, English; best city references. D. L., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German lady as nursery governess; teaches kindergarten system; entire charge of children; good sewer; excellent references. Miss T. F., 210 West 44th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper in workingman's family; widower with children or aged couple; good home, low wages. 72 West 98th St.; ring Manion's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady wishes position for competent French housekeeper. Call, from 3 to 4, Mrs. H. C., 248 West 44th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman as housekeeper in widower's family; willing to work; good reference. 32 Cottage Place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Age, 37; English; competent; for private family, hotel, or club; highest references. M. B., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—Competent; willing to assist lady; excellent reference; former employer can be seen. H. C., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent French Canadian to do general housework in a small family in a flat; best city reference. F., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework; or would take care of children; in small private family; willing and obliging. 224 West 32d St., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework or up-stairs work; can give good reference from last employer. 409 West 30th St., third floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to assist in general housework; willing and obliging. 224 West 32d St.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman to do housework in a small family; good reference from her last place. 144 East 43d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl for general housework in small family; lately landed. 364 West 27th St. Mrs. Olsen.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family. 243 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, to do general housework in a small private family. 27 West 35th St., Tuesday and Wednesday; basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. 441 West 30th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or assist with children. 225 West 35th St.; ring once.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as kitchenmaid in private family; understands her business. 200 West 33d St., first floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; best of city reference. Hilda Hansan, 237 East 100th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid in a private family; personal city reference will be given. 528 East 88th St., fourth flat.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; well recommended; to go to Washington for the Winter. 15 West 51st St., basement door.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties as maid, having lived in first-class families; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; five years' city reference from last employer; no objection to wait on invalid. 9 East 35th St.; two days.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English person; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; best reference. F. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly-experienced hairdresser; dressmaker; first-class packer and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. V. V., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first French lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser, and good packer and traveler; best references. H. T., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—By an experienced German person as nurse to growing children; speaks Italian; good seamstress; best city references. T. M., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North-German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer. 434 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Willing to assist as housemaid; excellent reference; former employer can be seen. C. M. H., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent and reliable young woman; good seamstress; several years' reference. 70 East 11th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; good sewer; good packer; obliging; city references. B. D., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young lady's maid in a quiet family; just landed; French. E. D., 139 West 22d St., care of Mrs. Fritz.

MAID.—By a North German girl as maid or nurse for grown children. 301 East 25th St., care of Mrs. Harlingson.

MAID.—By a German girl; good dressmaker. Mrs E. Stormer, 350 East 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—French; thoroughly understands the duties of maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; no objection to traveling; best references from employers. Mabel Lambert, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Competent; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; no objection to grown children; willing to travel; five years' best references. Eugenie, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young English Protestant woman as maid and seamstress or chambermaid or parlormaid. Can be seen, 12 to 4, at present employer's, 34 West 37th St.

MAID.—To an elderly lady or invalid, or keep house for a single lady; competent and reliable; home preferred to wages. 229 East 74th St., second bell, east.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TAKE CARE of Children.—By refined German person; speaks German and English; excellent reference; town or country. M., 202 East 50th St.

MAID.—By a French girl; speaks German and English; understands her duties thoroughly as maid and seamstress; best city references. C. G., 341 West 30th St.; French Home.

MAID.—By a young French girl as children's maid and first-class seamstress; good reference. Call in the morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 47 West 74th St.

MAID.—By a young Swedish girl; has been six years in this country; understands her duties thoroughly; first-class city reference. E. H. S., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; best city reference. 111 West 53d St., Ryan's bell.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. M. H., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young woman, Protestant, to wait on lady and sew; city reference. 134 East 65th St. Albin.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; three and a half years' reference from present employer; leaving on account of family going abroad. 414 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class waitress; best city reference. 330 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork if required; best city reference. 231 East 29th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands the care of flannels and laces; first-class city reference. 101 East 53d St., ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; understands fine work in every respect; personal reference. M. L., 397 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a competent laundress. Apply at present employer's, 20 East 41st St., Tuesday, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—A competent young woman as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best of reference given. 226 East 35th St., 3d bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference from her last place. 322 East 31st St., 2d bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands every branch thoroughly; personal reference. L. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in small private family; city reference. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. C. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; would do cooking; best city reference from last employer. M. J., 3 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; has best of reference. 438 West 32d St.; ring Svenberg's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in a private family; city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 46 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an English Protestant; first-class laundress; best city references. 225 East 41st St., care Drysdale.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family. Present employer's, 19 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; first-class city references. C. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family, best reference; wages, $25. M. D., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress in a private family; reference. Call Tuesday or at any time, at 215 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best personal city reference. 742 3d Av., near 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best references. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, with best city reference. 626 8th Av.; ring second bell.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE. — Experienced; understands bottle; four and twelve years' reference. 10 West 44th St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By an experienced child's nurse; understands bottle; four and twelve years' reference. 230 West 16th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of a young baby in a private American family. H. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Take full charge of infant from birth. Brannigan, 1,503 Avenue A, between 79th and 80th Sts.

NURSE.—By a reliable, experienced Protestant German as nurse for children; city or country; by Nov. 6; willing to do either plain sewing or assist with light chamberwork; wages moderate; reference. P. M. N., 157 4th Av.

NURSE.—By young Swiss girl; speaks good German, French, and little English; take care of children in an American family; good sewer; good reference. Call, Tuesday, at 212 East 49th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced, competent, and trustworthy German woman; perfectly capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; best references. Can be seen, between 10 and 3 o'clock Tuesday, at 15 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant nurse; city or country; will assist with chamberwork; would travel; best city reference. M. W., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an educated young woman as thoroughly-competent nurse to grown children; best personal city reference. 863 3d Av., near 52d St.; ring White's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German American; for one or two children; or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. H. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy, reliable person, to take entire charge of infant from birth, or growing children; do plain sewing; best city references. M. C., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Well educated German as kindergartener or nurse in first-class American family; experienced; pure German; good seamstress; best reference; wages $20. V. S., 1,431 Avenue A.

NURSE OR MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN and Seamstress.—By a young American woman; country preferred; good reference. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. Nurse, 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—Refined American Protestant as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; best reference. Address, for two days, G. E., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—One or two children; by young American girl; good city reference. Sophia Ryan, 239 West 33d St., rear house.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 217 West 66th St., first floor, back.

NURSE.—By experienced, highly-recommended North German; to small or growing children; speaks fluent French. F. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, just arrived, as nurse for small children. Mrs. C. Gerhereux, Box 478, Woodhaven, L. I.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French nurse to take care of young children; long experience; best reference. 348 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant; infants or grown children; thoroughly competent. M. T., 330 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant; speaks French, English; great experience with children. Nurse, 113 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for children; good seamstress; good reference. 240 West 33d St., basement.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; willing and obliging; good sewer; best references. Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires to find a situation for an infant's nurse; eight years' reference. 54 West 50th St.

NURSE.—Capable of taking entire charge; infant or grown children; best city references. Nurse, 354 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By French Protestant middle-aged person for young ladies or growing children; city or country; best city references. 146 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By a Welch Protestant girl, 17, as nurse; good sewer; can be generally useful; well recommended. 209 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By a girl as nurse for baby; long experience; good city reference. Murray, 153 8th Av., 3d flat.

NURSE.—By a French girl; Protestant; lately landed. Emily, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse and plain sewer; best city reference. 348 West 51st St.

NURSEMAID, &c.—By young French girl to take care of children and help in chamberwork. Mrs. Thuillard, 218 West 16th St.

WET NURSE.—By a young, healthy woman, with full breast of milk—baby two weeks old—as wet nurse; city or country. Mrs. S., care janitress, 306 West 60th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid in an American family; five years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 300 West 51st St.; ring once.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—In gentleman's family; a thoroughly-competent person in either capacity; first-class reference. S. K., care Mrs. Gunshmain, 289 East 58th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; can cut and fit; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady; no objection to the country. 121 East 59th St.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; children's clothes; good references; by the month or day. M. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with light chamberwork; has the best of reference. Malmborg, 434 East 121st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant woman as seamstress and to take care of an elderly lady or do chamberwork; in the country; good reference. M. M. H., 338 West 23d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as excellent seamstress and maid; three years' good city reference. 742 3d Av., near 46th St.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; cuts by Taylor system; alters and makes children's clothes; would assist in other work; city or country. 359 West 40th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young girl as seamstress and to take care of children or wait on lady; 3 years' reference. 189 East 71st St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—With a lady; do other light work. 128 West 44th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; able to cut and fit. 348 West 51st St., two days.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for her competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class waitress in private family; three years' best city reference. B. R., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room; private family; best city reference. D., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a small private family; eight years' best city reference from last place. 204 East 32d St., second floor, front, care Mrs. Kitler; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands her business; best city references; will assist with chamberwork if wanted. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Welsh girl as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good references. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 142 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young waitress; can give good references. 355 West 45th St.; Kerwin's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in small private family; three years' reference from last place. 230 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. 331 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 33 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable woman as waitress; understands wines and salads; good city references; city or country. 8 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; carves; understands salads; city reference. E. M., Box 223 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as waitress; best of city reference from her last place. B. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—In private family; can furnish six years' best city references. 142 West 17th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in private family; good reference. T. H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl speaking English, as waitress; good reference. P. S., 67 Stone St., Newark, N. J.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waiting; reference. 428 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as waitress; would assist with chamberwork; has good reference. 251 East 39th St., 1st floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young

BEHEADED IN A BERLIN PRISON

FRAU ZILLMAN PAYS THE PENALTY OF HER CRIME.

The First Woman Executed in Berlin for Nearly Fifty Years—She Killed Her Husband with Cold-Blooded Deliberation—Led to the Fatal Block Almost Paralyzed with Fright—She Expected a Respite from the Emperor up to the Last Moment.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—A woman was executed in this city to-day, being the first woman to suffer the death penalty here since Berlin was made a Kaiserstadt. The last woman to suffer the extreme penalty of the law before this was executed in 1846. The victim to-day was Emilie Zillman, née Kuehne, of Hammer, Prussian Silesia.

She had been convicted of the murder of her husband, and the facts elicited at the trial showed that the crime was a most deliberate and cold-blooded one. Frau Zillman was forty-eight years old. In Germany capital sentences are carried out by a headsman, and to-day Reindel of Magdeburg acted in that capacity. The preparations for the execution were kept secret. Even Reindel did not until last night know who it was he was going to decapitate.

The condemned woman, who had been incarcerated in the Moabit prison, was only apprised of the nearness of her fate at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Up to that time she had firmly believed that the Emperor would grant her a respite. When she was told that she was to die to-day she broke down completely and her actions were pitiable.

The Moabit prison has no execution yard, and the prisoner was therefore transferred to the Ploetzensee prison. She was taken there yesterday in a van, a number of mounted policemen riding around the conveyance. The prison was reached at 2:30 o'clock and the woman was placed in a cell on the ground floor in the so-called Masks Wing.

A female warder remained with her throughout the night. When supper time came the prisoner asked that she be served with beefsteak and coffee, remarking as she proffered her request: "It will be the last time I will want to eat." She partook very heartily of the food furnished her. As darkness set in she became very restless. She wound the on the pallet for a time and then get up and walk up and down in her narrow cell. Almost all the night was passed in this manner, the prisoner continually protesting her innocence.

At 7 o'clock this morning the execution attendants appeared in the cell, accompanied by a clergyman and several other persons. Frau Zillman was then told that it was time for the final preparations for death to be made. The woman was in an agony of fear, but made not the slightest resistance to those detailed to prepare her for her fate. A woman stepped up to her as with wide, staring eyes she sat on a chair and expeditiously cut from her dress a circular piece about the neck. Then her dark brown hair was twisted into a knot and fastened on the top of the head, leaving her whole neck entirely bare.

At 8 o'clock two warders took her by the arms, lifted her from her seat, and half-led, half-carried her into the courtyard where the headsman's block had been placed. Beside it stood the executioner, resting on the hilt of his heavy sword. Half dead with fear, the woman was placed beside the block and then supported, while Prosecutor Lademann read to her the sentence of death.

The prisoner was told to kneel, but she apparently did not hear, and the warders gently forced her down until her head rested on the block. While they were doing this a handkerchief which had been temporarily placed around her neck was removed. The next instant after her head touched the block there was a gleaming flash of steel, and the head of the woman dropped into the basket placed to receive it. As the blood flowed in a torrent from the severed neck the executioner exclaimed: "The sentence of the law has been executed. May God have mercy upon the poor sinner!"

Ready for Next Year's Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee was held to-day. W. B. Thompson of Michigan, formerly Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, was selected as Chairman. The officers were authorized to open headquarters in this city, and as soon as a desirable and convenient location can be secured work will begin upon a "campaign of education" for the elections of 1894.

Twenty Years for Killing His Employer.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Victor Guercin, the man who a few months ago killed his employer, Peter Thill, for joking about a Miss Arnould, to-day pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to prison for twenty years. The killing was done while Guercin and others of Thill's employes were drunk in the latter's house, in which they all lived.

Army News.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the Medical Department are ordered as follows: Lieut. Col. H. R. Tilton from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Omaha, Neb.; Major L. M. Maus from Whipple Barracks, Arizona, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major John Brooke from latter post to Philadelphia and awaiting; Lieut. Charles Lynch from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Capt. Edward Everts from the latter post to Whipple Barracks, Arizona; Major B. F. Pope from the latter post to Angel Island, Cal.; Capt. W. R. Hall from the latter post to San Francisco; Capt. M. C. Wyeth from Fort Supply, Indian Territory, to Hot Springs, Ark.; Capt. R. Benham to Madison Barracks, New-York.

A COURT-MARTIAL will meet at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, Nov. 1. Detail: Capt. William M. Black, Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers; William P. Kendall, Medical Department; Lieut. Charles F. Echols, James F. McIndoe, Jay J. Morrow, George P. Howell, Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers; Meriwether L. Walker, Robert P. Johnston, Robert B. Raymond, James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, Judge Advocate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Lieut. E. J. Bailey, First Artillery, three months; Lieut. G. P. White, Third Cavalry, two months; Lieut. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, one month; Lieut. W. P. Hanvey, Fifteenth Infantry, one month extension; Lieut. H. D. Singder, Medical Department, seven days extension; Lieut. C. W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, one month, from Nov. 1.

LIEUT. HARRY M. HALLOCK, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and will report at Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, relieving Lieut. Philip E. Wales, who will report at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

LIEUT. ELI A. HELMICK.—The order detailing Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, Fourth Infantry, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Memphis Institute, Memphis, Tenn., is revoked.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 29	Sun sets.....4 58	Moon rises. 11 04	
HIGH WATER TO-DAY.			
A M	A M		A M
Sandy H'k..12 08	Gov. Isl...12 31	Hell Gate...2 24	
P M	P M		P M
Sandy H'k..12 22	Gov. Isl...12 47	Hell Gate...2 04	
LOW WATER TO-DAY.			
A M	A M		A M
Sandy H'k..6 47	Gov. Isl....6 44	Hell Gate...8 12	
P M	P M		P M
Sandy H'k..6 47	Gov. Isl....7 28	Hell Gate...8 56	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	7:00 A M	10:00 A M
Carib Prince, Grenada	12:00 M.	.....
Mobile, London	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.		
Caribbee, St. Thomas	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Germanic, Liverpool	7:30 A M	11:00 A M
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
New-York, Southampton	7:30 A M	11:30 A M
Westernland, Antwerp	9:00 A M	11:00 A M
Word-worth, Fernandina	1:00 P M	3:30 P M
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, NOV. 2.		
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Columbia, Southampton	8:30 A M	12:00 M
State of California, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M
Werkendam, Rotterdam	10:00 A M	12:00 M
FRIDAY, NOV. 3.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, NOV. 4.		
Ailsa, Kingston	.....	.....
Alaska, Liverpool	.....	2:30 P M
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	2:00 P M
Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P M
City of Washington, Havana	.....	1:00 P M
Devonia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P M
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
La Bretagne, Havre	.....	1:00 P M
Umbria, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P M
MONDAY, NOV. 6.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 31.—Alesia, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Devonia, Glasgow, Oct. 19; Muriel, St. Kitt's, Oct. 16; Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 21; Seneca, Havana, Oct. 26.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.—Hungaria, Hamburg, Oct. 16; Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 25; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 18; Spree, Bremen, Oct. 24; Yucatan, Havana, Oct. 28.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.—Grecian, Glasgow, Oct. 21; Newport, Colon, Oct. 25.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.—Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 28; Rhaetia, Hamburg, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.—Lisnacrieve, Shields, Oct. 22; Massachusetts, London, Oct. 24; Niagara, Nassau, Oct. 31; Paris, Southampton, Oct. 28; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 20; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 21; Venezuela, La Guayra, Oct. 29.

SUNDAY, NOV. 5.—Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 20; Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 26; Gothia, Hamburg, Oct. 23; La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 28; Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 2.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Oct. 30.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Havana, &c., with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Graeft, Hamburg Oct. 14, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P M 29th.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, with mdse to John C. Roberts.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Williams, Port Limon Oct. 21, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 45 A M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Ringk, Bremen Oct. 21, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Malet, Hull Oct. 14, via Boston, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 36 A M.

SS Flamborough, (Br.,) Stevenson, Livingston Oct. 17, with mdse and passengers to R. Williams, Jr. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 A M.

SS Eggiestone Abbey, (Br.,) Barnett, Calbarien Oct. 25, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Langen, Swinemunde Oct. 12, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 40 P M 29th.

SS Clement, (Br.,) Lancaster, Manaos Oct. 12, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 15 A M.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Havana Oct. 16, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 25 A M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Johnson, Trieste, &c., Sept. 10, with mdse to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A M.

SS Arecuna, (Br.,) Strickland, Pilley's Island Oct. 14, with phosphate of iron to Pim, Forwood & Co. vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 12 30 P M.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, N, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Para, for Colon; Panama, for La Guayra, &c.; H. A. Hartmann, for Baracoa.

Bard Sayre, for Port of Spain.

Spoken.

Bark Scotland, Capt. Salter, from Dunkirk Oct. 11 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 24 in lat 48 N, lon 11 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from New-York Oct. 8 for Genoa, passed Gibraltar Oct. 23.

SS Lubana, (Br.,) Capt. Foreman, from New-York Oct. 17 for Leith, passed Dover yesterday.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Minnes, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Oct 19 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Didam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from New-York Oct. 19 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Renown (Br.) sld. from Algiers for New-York Oct. 25.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Labutat, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Oct. 28.

SS Manhasset, (Br.,) Capt. Buck, sld. from Swansea for New-York Oct. 28.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Oct. 11 for Oporto, at Leixoes Oct. 25.

SS Broma, (Ger.,) Capt. Hasselman, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. her to-day.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Christie, from New-York Oct. 19, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Masilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, from New-York Oct. 11, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—Red Star Line SS Waesland, Capt. Bence, sld. hence for New-York Oct. 28, and passed Flushing 7 P M same date.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 30.—North German Lloyd SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Capt. Stormer, from New-York for Genoa, passed Capt Segres to-day.

HAMBURG, Oct. 30.—Hamburg-American Line SS Moravia, Capt. Winkler, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. here Oct. 28.

Hamburg-American Line SS Rugia, Capt. Leithauser, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

GOTHENBURG, Oct. 30.—SS Italia, (Ger.,) from New York Oct. 14, arr. here yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Noteworthy Exchange—Details of Sales at Auction.

The contract was signed yesterday for a noteworthy exchange of city real estate through the agency of Messrs. Charles E. Schuyler and Andrew F. Gilsey. The contracting parties are the Gilsey estate on the one side and Mr. Hugh Lamb on the other. On behalf of the latter is to be given the four-story brownstone dwelling 247 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 70 by 100, on the stated basis of $90,000 value. The Gilsey estate in return is to give the five-story stone-front office building 13, 14, and 15 State Street, extending through to 4 Pearl Street. This latter property was obtained by the Gilseys on April 29 of the present year from Herman Wronkow in exchange for water-front property on the East River, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. The State Street realty was at the time mortgaged for $100,000. It is said to be given in exchange on a basis of $190,000.

President Cleveland's residence, 12 West Fifty-first Street, has been leased to Mr. A. A. McLeod through Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May. It is a four-story high-stoop brownstone house.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure for $14,200, to John G. Loeser, the plaintiff in the proceedings, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 60 by 100, at 563 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-third Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure for $11,291.66, to Mary Ellis Brown, 140 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 17 by 60, three-story brick dwelling.

A sale in partition was had by Mr. John T. Boyd of the wharf and bulkhead property on the North River, extending for 75.6½ feet north of Morton Street. It was subject to the city's right, under a judgment of condemnation, to take title for $37,531.25. This amount was bid by John S. McLean, to whom the property was struck down.

The following auction sales are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway: By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 589 Avenue B, east side, 22 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,750.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Monmouth G. Hart, referee, 539 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,500.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, plot containing 20.52 city lots in area. They are arranged, however, as sixteen separate lots of differing dimensions. Twelve are on Boston Avenue, south side, beginning 156.03 feet east of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and extending to the corner of Rodman Place. Four others, abutting them in the rear, are on the east side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. A two-story frame dwelling and two barns are on the plot.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Granville P. Hawes, referee, plot 80.9 by 200, on north side of East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 104 feet east of Morris Avenue, with frame residence.

Gutwilling Brothers have just sold 36 West Ninetieth Street, a three-story brownstone private dwelling, size 20 by 52 by 102, with extension 10 by 15, to Mrs. Guggenheimer, for $28,750.

New Buildings and Alterations.

During the past week Superintendent Brady of the Building Department approved plans calling for the erection of thirty-four new buildings, which will involve a cost of $223,000, and for alterations to be made to thirty-six structures at a cost of $88,000.

Plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

By Eckert & Schagler of 1,355 Park Avenue, for two five-story brick flats on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue, $38,000.

By John G. Williamson of 106 East Forty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick store building at 466 and 468 Columbus Avenue, $5,000.

By Anton Hoffman, alterations to a one-story brick factory on the north side of Ninety-first Street, east of Second Avenue, $2,000.

By William Solomon, alterations to a four-story brick tenement at 241 Henry Street, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 30.

BAXTER ST, 60; Horace Barnard to Louis Siegel..... $4,500

JAY ST BASIN, West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company to Mayor, &c, of New-York..... 350,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same..... 1

MULBERRY ST, 78; Sarah A. Lavelle to Arsenio Pernetti..... 22,000

PEARL ST, n s, 25x67; Max D. Stern to Levi Hershfield..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 100x103; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Annie Pollock..... 8,000

LEWIS ST, 163; Annie Quin and another to Elizabeth A. Falvey..... 1

ORCHARD ST, 127; Mayer Bernstein and another to Joseph Schirer..... 1

12TH ST, 5 East; Albert Gallup to David Banks..... 1

LOT 144, Moore estate, Greenwich; Miron Caulfield and another to Jacob Stroh..... 17,500

5TH AV, e s, 61 ft n of 21st St; Henry O. Havemeyer to Charles Scribner's Sons..... 275,000

64TH ST, 317 West; Levy B. Crane, referee, to C. Wallace..... 3,000

82D ST, s s, 196 ft e of Park Av, 14x100; William Picken to Carrie B. Van Fleet.... 14,500

81ST ST, s s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 20x104; Carrie B. Van Fleet and another to William Picken..... 17,500

87TH ST, 151; Fredericka Zimmerman to Justus Pfeiffenschneider and another..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 41st St, 25x85; Ferris S. Thompson to Abby S. Thompson. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,477; Samuel Steinreich and another to Catherine Langan..... 16,750

113TH ST, n s, 193 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100; Antonio G. Fucci to Annunciata Fucci..... 1

109D ST, n e corner of 4th Av, 27x100; Frederick Robra and another to Martin Fiekon..... 30,000

138D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Catherine Battele, executrix, to Mary C. Kiess..... 8,375

130TH ST, 71 East; Jane Daira to Catharine Reynolds..... 12,500

127TH ST, 227 East; John S. Robinson and another to Daniel J. Kelly..... 35,000

127TH ST, n s, 76 ft e of Madison Av, 16x99; Benjamin Bernhard and another to Solomon Stein..... 17,000

97TH ST, n s, 572 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100; George Landau to Solomon B. Solomon..... 15,900

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25 x85; Henry Burchell to Claus Meyer..... 1

SYLVAN PLACE, 19; J. Osar Goetz to Jennie Goetz..... 3,000

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 172d St, 19x100; Rudolph Emmerich and another, executor, to James Delancy..... 16,000

MOTT AV, s w corner of 163d St; Alex Lott to Mary Hopkins..... 6,500

139TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Willis Av; Charles Boyce to John Lehnine..... 11,700

WOODRUFF ST, n w corner of Prospect St, 17x61; Edward Thornall and others to Fred Calar and another..... 6,250

97TH ST, n s, 83 ft n e of Freeman St; Frank Belsky and another to Wenzel Waora..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e s, 220 ft n e of 185th St; D. D. Field and others to Allston Gerry and another..... 5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Allston Gerry and others to D. D. Field and others..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Mabel C., to A. M. de Peyster; e s of Edgecomb Av, s of 137th St, 3 years. 12,000

ALLAN, John and others to Anna B. Wilde; s s of 135th St, e of Lenox Av, 2 years... 5,000

BRAMWELL, Cora M., to George G. De Witt; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of 134th St, 1 year..... 2,500

BROWN, John J., to Lena Asiel; s s o 4th St, w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 23,000

COOK, Henry F., and wife to J. B. Kissam; n s of 76th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 50,000

SAME to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; n s of 76th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 60,000

CHAFFEE, Harry, to Albert Fiske; n s of 70th st, w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 3,000

DELANCEY, James, to R. F. Emmerich; Audubon Av, n w corner of 172d st, 6 years, two mortgages..... 14,000

FORSTER, Frederick, and wife to D. D. Youmans, trustee; w s of Boulevard, s of 144th st, 2 years..... 6,000

GERRY, Allston, and another to D. D. Field and others; Amsterdam Av, s e s, 229.9 ft n of 185th St, 2 years..... 4,000

HICKING, Mary, to Alice Lott; Mott Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year..... 3,000

KETCHAM, William P., and wife to Home for Incurables, City of New-York; w s of Webster Av, s of 58th St, 2 years..... 15,000

KLEES, Mary C., to O. M. Battelle, executrix; s s of 133d St, w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

KELLY, Daniel J., to John S. Robinson; n s of 127th St, e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

LESINSKY, Charles, and wife to W. H. Phillips, trustee; s s of Vesey St, w of Church St, 5 years..... 25,000

LENNING, John H., to Charles Horge; s s of 139th St, e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 4,000

MEYER, Claus, to H. J. Burchell; s s of 148th St, e of Bradhurst Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MADDOX, George J., and wife to M. E. Pote, trustee, &c.; n s of 134th St, e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MURPHY, Sarah E., to Thomas O. Holland and another; s s of 5th St, Lot 218 map of Prospect Hill e-tate, installments..... 1,010

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., and wife to F. N. Dubois; Grand Boulevard, s w corner of 112th St, 3 years..... 15,000

POLLOCK, Annie E., and others to Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; n s of 13th St, w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 31,000

PERNETTI, Arsenco, and wife to Leopold Simons; 78 Mulberry st, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Union Trust Company as guardian; same property, 5 years..... 16,000

PUCCI, Annunciata, and another to William Lane; n s of 113th St, w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 16,000

RICHMOND, Rosalind, to Emily Morse and another; s s of 34th St, e of 7th Av, 5 years, (two mortgages,)..... 34,000

SHIPMAN, Herbert A., and others to Salome Bauer; w s of Brook Av, n of 168th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 3,000

SOUTER, Vincent, to Hermann Leps and another, trustee; Courtlandt Av, n w corner of 153d St, 3 years..... 16,000

SCHERNER, Charles, and another to L. W. Havemeyer; e s of 5th Av, n of 21st St; 5 years..... 250,000

STROH, Jacob A., and another to Miron Canfield; s s of 22d St, Lot 144, map of C. C. Moore, 1 year..... 10,000

VAN FLEET, Carrie B., and another to William Pecken; s s of 82d st, e of Park Av, 5 years..... 7,000

WERNER, Andrew, and another to Eliza Dean; s s of 105th St, e of Manhattan St, 5 years..... 8,000

WHITE, Hugh R., and others to William Mohr; n s of 79th St, e of 2d Av, 3 years... 2,500

WAVRA, Joseph, and wife to Henry Herrmann; Prospect Av, n w corner of 152d St, demand..... 1,000

WASHBURN, Mary, and another to Ernst Detmold; e s of Irving Place, n of 16th St, 3 years..... 3,000

YESKY, Augusta, to East River Savings Institute; w s of Lexington Av, s of 54th St, 1 year..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

57TH ST, 110 to 114 West; Anton L. Olsen against Henry K. Gilman, owner; Charles H. Bliss, contractor..... $289

PIKE ST and Monroe St, n w corner; David Anudsky against Jacob Weinstein and others, owners. Charles Weinstein and others, contractors..... 700

CORNELIE ST, 6; same to same..... 730

CRANE PLACE, Gray St, s e corner; Andrew Wright against Mary Renn, owner; C. J. Perry, agent..... 185

83D ST, 113 and 115 East; Isaac Haft against John W. Livingston, owner; Charles O'Neill, contractor..... 252

2D AV, 669; George B. Robbins & Co. against Catherine E. Reilly, debtor; Henry Buchtenkerch, owner..... 188

108TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 150 ft front; Frank Schwitt against Frederick Rohrs, owner; Charles Bornkamp, contractor..... 450

MONROE ST, 30; Barnet Miller against Charles Bloom, owner and contractor..... 250

121ST ST, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 200 ft front; George B. Raymond and others against William H. Donington, owner and contractor..... 914

GRAND ST, 258 and 260; P. Schweicker against Percy Jacobs, owner; Dale Tile Manufacturing Company, contractor..... 64

MORRIS AV, n 153d st, 75 ft 6 in ft front; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Theodore Wagener, owner and contractor..... 887

SAME PROPERTY; Manchester & Philipbro against Frederick L. T. Wagener, owner and contractor..... 2,642

61ST ST, 306 to 316 East; George Mattern against Charles A. Stadler, owner; Emery S. Hardyon, sub-contractor; G. Schack, contractor..... 118

37TH ST, 2 West; same against Louis Sherry, owner; E. S. Harrington & Co., and Zeudler & Hunt, contractors..... 76

4TH AV, 1,351; William Grier against Albert A. Walsh, owner and contractor; Edgar Loran, contractor..... 150

BROADWAY AND DUANE ST, n w corner; Hawey J. Hurd against Wilde estate, owner; B. D. Whitcomb & Co. and Valleau & Totten, contractors..... 1,005

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

An abstract is worthless as a protection.

It is a mere opinion based on such facts as the examiner has happened to learn relating to the title.

11.

It is what the person who supposed himself to be the undisputed owner of property in Gold St. in the City of New-York had, when the litigation set out in Bartlett vs. Muslner (28 of Hun, 235,) was commenced in 1875.

The abstract gave the history of the title and showed how one Bartlett, single man, conveyed the property in 1858. As the property had passed from hand to hand since that time, one abstract after another had been prepared, concluding with the opinion that the title was good.

In 1875, however, the plaintiff in the above action asserted and maintained the claim that she was the widow of the said Bartlett, and after a long litigation succeeded in recovering, for her dower right, from the innocent holders of the fee, more than $4,200, arrearages and a yearly sum of $400, during her natural life. The abstracts and opinions of counsel availed naught to the defendants in the suit or to their predecessors in the title when called upon to pay the expenses of the litigation and the heavy money judgment recovered.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,701,084.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. CORNER 108TH ST.—Detached villa, lot 50x100; fresh artistic decorations; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

MODERN WEST SIDE DWELLING, NEAR 72d St. station, lightly mortgaged, to exchange. MARTIN, owner, 11 Wall.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

130TH YEAR.

PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.

Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.

Primary department, under careful instruction.

HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.

SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.

Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 6TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.) Reopens Sept. 28.

Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' departments; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

GRADUATE OF AMERICAN COLLEGE AND German university, taught five years in English schools, takes pupils in French and German; references. Box 195 Times.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.—By a high-school professor; graduate of French and German universities; coaching for Columbia a specialty. For particulars address A. K., 110 West 46th St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., RE-Opens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.

CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.

117 WEST 58TH ST.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MADAME MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; primary department. Fifty-third year.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,

Successors to the Misses Green,

Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 735 MADISON AV.

REOPENS OCT. 5.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.

School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,

1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

THE MISSES MERINGTON

French and English school reopens Oct. 2.

Resident pupils.

183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5. 106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.

Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S

Day School for girls, 22 East 54th St. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten. Fourteenth year.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th St., will receive a limited number of boarding pupils; exceptional advantages offered at moderate rates.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av. 36th year begins Oct. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-opens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,

72d St., between Park and Lexington Avs.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; high class in all its appointments; dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote, and cuisine and service of high standard. Suites of four to six rooms, with steam, electric light, and hotel service, $700 to $1,000 per year, unfurnished; furnished, $1,000 to $1,200. Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom, furnished, $50 per month. RICHARD MEARES.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

A beautiful suite of two rooms and bath. 301 5TH AV., cor. of 42D ST. RENT, $600.

Also entire floor if wanted.

All modern appointments and conveniences. MEALS SERVED ON PREMISES. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET. Only two remaining; rent reasonable. MASON, 6 TO 12 EAST 58TH ST. Elegant neighborhood. Elevators, steam heat, hall boys, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT TO LET. RENT $900. Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c. LAST ONE LEFT. PORTSMOUTH, 42 WEST 9TH ST. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE ADELA

THE FAIR CLOSES IN GLOOM

A MEMORIAL SERVICE TO MAYO HARRISON.

The Proposed Festival Abandoned, and the Closing Exercises Tinged with the Mourning That Is Afflicting All Chicago —A Glowing Tribute to the Memory of the Murdered Mayor—The Great Columbian Exposition Passes into History with Funereal Solemnity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—In harmony with the World's Fair city's sorrow came the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition to-day, as directed by the United States Congress. At sunset, 4:45 o'clock, the colors of all nations, which had been flying at half mast since sunrise on Sunday, were lowered together, as they were unfurled within sight of President Cleveland at noon, May 1. Six months, with the exception of a day, have passed, and the glory of the exposition has been woven into the history of the world's progress. At the word of command from artillery officers, the guns of a battery facing the blue waters of Lake Michigan belched forth a signal telling the world that the World's Fair was dying with the setting sun, dying while dirges were being sung and tears shed and heads were bowed in grief over the bier of Chicago's murdered Mayor.

When the sunset hour arrived, 100 men, stationed at the various flagstaffs of the nations' colors on the departmental buildings, stood ready to lower the flags and bare the poles, which should tell to the visitors to-morrow that the Columbian Exposition was at an end forever. It was an impressive scene.

The only music which was heard outside of Festival Hall came from Innes's Thirteenth Regiment Band of New-York City, which played in the Court of Honor during the afternoon. The programme which the band rendered was the same which it was intended to have given in Music Hall after the closing exercises, beginning at 6 o'clock. Several thousand visitors assembled around the band pavilion while the band played the closing selections. At the sunset hour, Conductor F. Innes played on the trombone the "Sea Shell Waltz," one of his own compositions. While the noise of the cannon was heard on the lake front, and the flags on the palaces of the vanishing city were being furled, the New-York band waited to play the farewell to the fair. Conductor Innes filled the gap by playing "Oh, Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" The last flag to be pulled down from its staff was one of the three facing the Court of Honor from the Administration Building. The hands which pulled it down were those of the World's Fair newspaper men, and as Old Glory reached the ground a great cheer and tiger arose in the evening air. While the last flag in the exposition was being pulled to the ground in the Court of Honor, the New-York band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and concluded with "America." A cheer went up from the thousands assembled within hearing of the patriotic strains, and, after the sound of the bugle from the Administration Building, the World's Fair became a part of history.

In Festival Hall the people invited to the closing ceremony at 1 o'clock came slowly. The hall was not heated, and the cold was uncomfortable for the 3,000 who assembled there. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the National Commission, invited those who were in the gallery to descend to the parquet and dress circle, adding that those who held reserved seat tickets could go into the gallery if they were late. Before commencing the memorial exercises, President Palmer announced that all who desired could keep on their hats, and nearly everybody did so. He then said:

"It was intended that the speeches of to-day should be of a joyous character; that the closing ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 and 1893 should be attended with festivities, the firing of cannons, the music of bands, the making of speeches, and song. But a terrible tragedy has intervened to bring sorrow to the city of the fair and to the world as represented here. The Mayor of that city which has done so much for this exposition has been shot down by an assassin in the portals of his home. His every heartbeat pulsated with love for the city and interest in the exposition. In view of this catastrophe, it is deemed proper that the programme of festivities should be omitted, and the exercises consist only of prayer, the reading of resolutions of condolence, and the benediction. The exercises will now open with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Barrows of Chicago."

The Rev. Dr. Barrows, in his prayer, said: "On this, the closing day, our hearts have a double sorrow, which shrouds our homes in gloom. We bless Thee for the manhood and manifold resources of him who has been ruthlessly torn from us. Our hearts go out to those afflicted ones who sit in the desolate home.

President Palmer then announced that the resolutions prepared by the joint committee of the National Commission and the exposition would be presented by H. N. Higinbotham, Chairman of the joint committee. While President Higinbotham was reading the resolutions and preceding statement, he betrayed his personal feeling for the death of Chicago's Mayor. His voice became husky in reading, his eyes were moistened with tears, and he stopped in his delivery long enough to recover from his emotion.

President Higinbotham said:

"A deep and heartfelt sorrow has fallen upon the closing hours of the World's Columbian Exposition. Death, come as it may, leaves as a heritage to the living mental pain and suffering, immeasurably intensified when its agency is a cowardly and infamous assassin.

"Nothing has ever occurred in our midst that has so disturbed and distressed our citizens as the very wicked and wanton termination of the life of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison. In the vigor of life, in the possession of a full measure of health and strength, in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of all, in the quiet evening of a day with its duties done, he sought rest, only to be aroused by the rude entrance of an assassin bent upon his destruction for a grievance wholly imaginary. The tranquillity of the city has been shaken as if by an earthquake. The officials of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Commissioners and representatives of all foreign countries, and the Commissioners of the several States mourn the loss of an honored official, and lay upon the altar preserved and kept sacred to his memory in the hearts of all his friends this humble tribute of respect and admiration.

"Speaking for all here assembled, representatives of the various interests that have made this exposition so grandly successful, both in its national and international character, we claim that Carter H. Harrison was something more than Chief Magistrate of this metropolitan city. As a Director of the World's Columbian Exposition he at all times sought to impress upon the exposition its national and international character, and to emphasize the fact that it was promoted by and in the interest of the people of all the world. As Chief Magistrate of the city, charged with the duty of providing accessories commensurate with the full scope of the exposition and the care and entertainment of all who came at the invitation of the National Government, he has been at all times generous in personal and official hospitality.

"To all our friends, without distinction of race or nationality, his welcome has been cordial, generous, and unstinted. No official has done more to impress upon the exposition its true character of generous rivalry among nations and individuals in all things that tend to national prosperity and international brotherhood, and nothing in his representative capacity could have more thoroughly attested the generous hospitality of this city, whose Chief Magistrate he was.

"While we admire and honor the varied mental attainments of the late Mayor Harrison and mourn the loss of an official and personal friend, we bow with reverence to the will of our Heavenly Father, 'who doeth all things well,' grateful that the life of our friend and brother was spared until the closing hours of the exposition.

"To the children and family of our brother we tender our deepest sympathy, and to the city and people whose friendship and hospitality we have so long enjoyed, we express our deep sorrow at the loss of their accomplished and honored Chief Magistrate. Your committee begs leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the foregoing minute be adopted by this assembly, composed of the officials of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition, the representatives of foreign nations, and the Commissioners of the several States and Territories, and that a duly engrossed copy thereof, under the hands of the President of this assembly and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Resolutions, be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, Carter H. Harrison, and that copies thereof be also delivered to the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition. Be it further

Resolved, That we commend and approve the order of the Director General, rescinding the order heretofore issued for closing ceremonies, but we deem it proper and advisable that the several officers appointed to address this assembly upon the several subjects assigned them respectively, as a part of the closing ceremonies of the exposition, be requested to deliver such papers to the Secretary of the World's Columbian Commission, to be filed and made a part of the records of the exposition.

President Higinbotham said that a vote would be taken, and President Palmer, in his unconventional way, added that the audience would of course rise and remove their hats. The audience rose in silent indorsement of the sentiments expressed. President Palmer then announced that it was intended that the exposition should end with the firing of artillery, the lowering of flags, a blaze of fireworks, and a pageant of Columbus discovering America. All of that had been changed by the sad circumstances. He announced that when the sun set the closing of the exposition would be marked by the lowering of the flags and the firing of guns. The President then declared the World's Columbian Exposition closed, and the sharp sound of his gavel emphasized the fact.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows, before pronouncing the benediction, announced that President Higinbotham had prepared an address which seemed to the Joint Committee on Resolutions to be appropriate to the occasion, although it was written previous to the receipt of the tragic news. The pastor said that the address was a gem of its kind, and most appropriate at this time. He read it, as follows:

"This is not the time for oratory. A duty calls us together, which we must perform, though it fills us with sadness. The hour is at hand when our festival must close, and when the material things of which it is composed must turn back to the four quarters of the globe, and the structures which sheltered them to the elements out of which they were created.

"I come to the duty of that hour with a heart filled with emotions I cannot express in words. I come with a full measure of gratitude to Almighty God for His great goodness to us; thankful to Him that He has permitted me to be an humble instrument in helping to prosecute to a successful issue this magnificent enterprise; thankful for the men who have conceived; thankful for the men who have planned, as well as for those who patiently toiled that this blossom of the ages might ripen and shed its lustre and disseminate its fragrance; thankful for all the agencies here employed to establish in the world conditions that will harmonize the peoples of the earth and bring them into closer and more intimate relationship; thankful that He has given us the almost continuous smile of His sunshine, and stayed the hand of pestilence and storm.

"This is not the time for exultation over our victory, except in so far as to recognize that without the favor of the God that guided the frail craft of the voyager 400 years ago to this land, it could not have been achieved. Exultation would be undignified. Gratitude to the Almighty God is the only feeling that I can harbor in my breast, except the sorrow which this closing hour evokes. We are turning our backs upon the fairest dream of civilization, and are about to consign it to the dust. It is like the death of a dear friend. It is like bidding farewell to one's youth. It is like all those times in the life of a man, when the thoughts of the present are choked with the emotions of the past. At such times the call of duty alone can uplift the heart, and arouse it to meet the things that are yet to come. That call is upon each one of us now. It echoes in the hearts of all that have been touched by those wonders that God has brought to pass. It bids us learn the lessons of the past season, to the everlasting benefit of ourselves and our children. It bids us appropriate to ourselves the imperishable parts of this high feast of the arts, industries, and sciences, and so emblaim them in memory's treasure house that they may be best preserved and produce the largest fruits in the generations to come.

"Let us go forward to meet the duties of the future without fear, sustained by the faith that what we have wrought will endure, and forever stand as a beacon light, guiding others to loftier heights and greater achievements."

Clarence Eddy added a solemnity to the closing scene of the fair by playing on the great organ in the hall the funeral marches of Chopin, Guilmant, and Beethoven.

Samuel W. Allerton, the Republican opponent of the murdered Mayor in his last campaign, occupied a prominent seat on the platform of the hall. On the platform were also seated the executive officers of the exposition, the National, State, and Foreign Commissioners, and Directors. Many of the foreigners came in their military and court uniforms, adding a tinge of bright color to the memorable scene which closed the official life of the exposition.

The Midway Plaisance, with its motley array of attractions, will cease to exist to-morrow night as part of the fair, Director General Davis having made an order this afternoon closing the doors of every attraction to-morrow night.

THE ASSASSIN PROMPTLY INDICTED.

His Mother Says There Was Insanity in His Father's Family.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Patrick Eugene Prendergast's indictment followed quickly after his crime. Inspector Shea appeared before the Grand Jury soon after 10 o'clock this morning and the indictment was found immediately afterward.

The prisoner spent a quiet night in his cell in the county jail. He slept quietly from midnight until 6 o'clock. No special guard was placed over Prendergast last night, but the corridor guards watched him closely. He slept soundly, being worn out by the excitement of the previous twenty-four hours. The clanging of bolts and bars as the turnkey passed through the jail awoke Prendergast early this morning. He yawned lazily, and sat on the edge of his narrow bed peering gloomily out of his cell. When spoken to by one of the guards he grunted an unintelligible reply, but did not move a muscle. At 7 o'clock his breakfast was taken to him. He brightened up at once. He was hungry, and ate the plain prison fare with a relish, drinking a large quantity of hot coffee.

At 8 o'clock a reporter called upon the murderer, who looked up suddenly as his visitor approached the cell. "Well, Prendergast, how are you feeling this morning?" was asked.

"Oh, I feel all right, I guess. I am all right."

"Had a good night's rest, did you?"

"Yes, I guess so. I always sleep all right."

At this point Prendergast became silent, and, leaning half back on his bed, partly closed his eyes. All efforts to gradually lead the man into a conversation about the assassination failed. He sat doggedly silent. Finally, straightening up, he said:

"Say, what's the use of talking about the same thing all the time? I've talked about the shooting all I'm going to. I ain't got nothing more to say. Reporters was here late last night botherin' me. I said all I got to say long ago. What's the use talking about the same thing all the time? I told all I got to tell. He deceived me and I shot him. He betrayed me and I got even with him. That's all. I was justified."

That was all Prendergast would say. He became silent again, and turned and stretched himself out on his bed.

Mrs. Prendergast, the assassin's mother, is a woman about fifty-two years old and slightly above the average height. She was terribly affected by the news of her son's crime, and sobbed as she spoke of it.

"He must be crazy," she said. "How could any one but a crazy man do such a thing? I shall suffer more from his deed than any other person."

In reply to a question if she could account for her son's insanity by heredity, Mrs. Prendergast said:

"Some of his father's family in Ireland were crazy, but I don't believe any of them were ever confined in an asylum. His father died from tuberculosis in 1886. If insanity came to my son from heredity, it was on my husband's side, because my family has always been free from that taint."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A Procession Miles Long Will Attend the Body to the Grave.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—With all the manifestations of sorrow and regret that can be shown by a great city to its murdered Executive, the remains of Carter H. Harrison will be borne on Wednesday to the beautiful city of the dead on the northern outskirts of the city. By general consent, although there is no one in authority to issue the necessary proclamation, business throughout the city will be generally suspended. The city and county offices will be closed throughout the day, and the public buildings, as well as scores of business houses and private residences along the route to be traversed by the cortege on the way to Graceland Cemetery, will be draped with emblems of woe.

The procession itself will be long and imposing. Besides the city officials, the members of the City Council, the Board of Education, and other municipal bodies, and the thousands of personal friends of the dead Mayor, many civic, fraternal, and semi-military bodies will appear in line. Nothing will be left undone to give pomp, ceremony, and impressiveness to the obsequies of the man for whom not only all Chicago, but tens of thousands scattered far and wide, are in mourning to-day.

The final arrangements for the funeral were completed this afternoon at a conference between a special Aldermanic Committee and the sons of the deceased. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the casket containing the remains will be conveyed in a hearse from the family residence to the City Hall. There will be an escort, composed of eight Captains of police, seven members of the City Council, and the heads of the various municipal departments, but outside of these there will be no attempt at an organized procession. When the La Salle Street entrance of the public building has been reached, the casket will be met by the members of the City Council. These, walking two and two, will precede it through the corridors to the centre of the rotunda on the main floor. Here it will be placed on a magnificent catafalque, upon the construction of which a number of workmen are engaged to-night.

The bier will be inclosed with a railing hung with black cloth, and a cluster of fifty incandescent lamps suspended from the canopy will shed a gentle light upon the scene. A massive design in flowers, the offering of the City Council, will be given a position at the head of the bier, while elevated upon a floral pedestal a lifelike marble bust will look down upon the man who lies cold in death below. When all is in readiness, the doors will be opened to the general public, and for twenty-four hours, until 10 o'clock of Wednesday morning, the remains will lie in state. Details of members of the police force and city Fire Department, to be selected to-morrow, will act as a guard of honor to the remains. Details of officers will also be stationed at the entrance and exit of the two buildings in order to prevent a crush on the one side and to keep the people moving on the other.

To the people of the city who had so many times selected him for the highest municipal office within their gift having thus been afforded an opportunity of looking upon the fairest dream of civilization, and are about to consign it to the dust. It is like the death of a dear friend. It is like bidding farewell to one's youth. It is like all those times in the life of a man, when the thoughts of the present are choked with the emotions of the past. At such times the call of duty alone can uplift the heart, and arouse it to meet the things that are yet to come. That call is upon each one of us now. It echoes in the hearts of all that have been touched by those wonders that God has brought to pass. It bids us learn the lessons of the past season, to the everlasting benefit of ourselves and our children. It bids us appropriate to ourselves the imperishable parts of this high feast of the arts, industries, and sciences, and so emblaim them in memory's treasure house that they may be best preserved and produce the largest fruits in the generations to come.

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At this point Prendergast became silent, and, leaning half back on his bed, partly closed his eyes. All efforts to gradually lead the man into a conversation about the assassination failed. He sat doggedly silent. Finally, straightening up, he said:

"Say, what's the use of talking about the same thing all the time? I've talked about the shooting all I'm going to. I ain't got nothing more to say. Reporters was here late last night botherin' me. I said all I got to say long ago. What's the use talking about the same thing all the time? I told all I got to tell. He deceived me and I shot him. He betrayed me and I got even with him. That's all. I was justified."

That was all Prendergast would say. He became silent again, and turned and stretched himself out on his bed.

Mrs. Prendergast, the assassin's mother, is a woman about fifty-two years old and slightly above the average height. She was terribly affected by the news of her son's crime, and sobbed as she spoke of it.

"He must be crazy," she said. "How could any one but a crazy man do such a thing? I shall suffer more from his deed than any other person."

In reply to a question if she could account for her son's insanity by heredity, Mrs. Prendergast said:

"Some of his father's family in Ireland were crazy, but I don't believe any of them were ever confined in an asylum. His father died from tuberculosis in 1886. If insanity came to my son from heredity, it was on my husband's side, because my family has always been free from that taint."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A Procession Miles Long Will Attend the Body to the Grave.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—With all the manifestations of sorrow and regret that can be

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A GREAT Sale of FINE FURNITURE At from 40 to 50 Per Cent. LESS Than Value

WE MADE A FORTUNATE HIT IN PURCHASING FROM THE RECEIVER OF A BIG WESTERN HOUSE WHICH RECENTLY FAILED

A Magnificent Stock of High-Grade

FURNITURE!

The purchase price was just about half of the regular selling price a few weeks ago, hence our ability to offer to customers such values as it was never before our privilege to do. The goods are very desirable, as well as very reliable, and to be able to purchase them at a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. on their actual value is really a remarkable opportunity which does not often occur.

You can confidently expect to obtain just such values as we state. Our habit is not to exaggerate facts. We are in business for "keeps," and we neither systematically nor occasionally make effort to hoodwink the people. This statement it seems necessary to make, by reason of the fact that the public has recently been surfeited with so many misstatements and exaggerations that people are in doubt what to believe and what not to believe.

You are CORDIALLY WELCOME to go through our recently and GREATLY IMPROVED STORE, to view at your pleasure and leisure the magnificent stock of all grades of FURNITURE, and to feel just as free to receive the ATTENTION OF SALESPEOPLE AS THOUGH YOU INTENDED TO BUY. But you NEED NOT BUY. We want everybody to become acquainted with our store and stock.

DeGRAAF & TAYLOR FURNITURE CO.,

47 and 49 West 14th St., New-York.

was also moved and carried that the City Clerk be instructed to have the City Hall properly draped for the occasion. After the adjournment of the Council, Chairman Swift appointed the various committees in accordance with Alderman Ryan's resolutions.

MISS ANNIE HOWARD PROSTRATED.

Fears that She Will Never Fully Recover from the Shock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Miss Annie Howard, who was to have become the bride of Mayor Harrison, is dangerously ill, and there are great fears that she will never quite recover from the shock she has sustained. She was completely prostrated. When the Mayor lay wounded, his first cry was for "Annie." She came, and on his dying body threw herself in an agony of grief. As her lover died she fainted. Gentle hands took her from his side and placed her on a couch. When she recovered she cried out against fate, and begged that she, too, might die. It required time and opiates to soothe her passionate grief, but even after consciousness had departed it could be seen that she was suffering the most poignant physical anguish. At present she is calmer, but there is too much reason to believe that she will never be the woman she was before the tragedy.

This afternoon her brothers, Frank and Harry T. Howard, arrived in Chicago from New-Orleans, and proceeded at once to the late Mayor's residence. They were greatly agitated, and it was announced that they would take their sister home to Biloxi as soon as she is able to be moved.

Prendergast Was a Silver Crank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, has been writing letters to Senators on the silver question. Senator Dubois has received a great batch of postal cards from the man. They began coming three weeks ago, and have come with regularity ever since. They were read at first, but Mr. Dubois soon saw they were from a crank, and paid no attention to them. As fast as received they were laid aside with similar epistles by the Senator's clerk.

Yesterday Mr. Dubois received the last installment. There were two cards. In one was the admonition to the Senator to stand firm for silver, concluding with the assurance that "Christ and all the people are with us." The penmanship of these cards does not show that the man is illiterate, but the dictum led Mr. Dubois to believe they came from a man who had gone daft on the subject of silver.

The House Adopts Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In the House to-day, on motion of Congressman Hunter of Illinois, these resolutions were adopted touching the murder of Mayor Harrison of Chicago:

Resolved, That the House has received with astonishment and sorrow the announcement of the violent death of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and formerly a member of this body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in The Record, and that the Speaker of the House cause a copy of the same to be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

William Waldorf Astor Says the Murder Is an Object Lesson in Politics.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Commenting upon the assassination of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, The Daily News says:

"The crime can hardly fail to cause profound disquiet, if only because it brings the most gigantic festival of the century to a close with a deed of blood. There will be a feeling of relief in the United States when it is known that the assassin acted for himself alone, instead of being an instrument of some force of disorder or anarchy, of which Chicago is a hotbed."

The Pall Mall Gazette, William Waldorf Astor's paper, says: "The assassination of Mayor Harrison is an object lesson against the methods of municipal government prevailing in the United States. Office seekers there dispense promises like largess."

The editor of The Morning Advertiser, who has just returned from Chicago, says: "Mayor Harrison was an able man. He was courteous to his thousands of visitors, and was in every way a good representative of the public life of the great city. All English visitors to Chicago will specially regret the occurrence. Mayor Harrison, despite his hifalutin speeches, was a popular and high-minded man, doing his best to make Chicago pleasant to the strangers who flocked there."

The St. James's Gazette says: "According to reports, Mayor Harrison pandered, bribed, or bullied to gain his ends. He openly sympathized with the Chicago Anarchists, and had such influence with the vicious and ignorant class that the voters would have in due time elected him to a high office. If these reports are true, there is a grim appropriateness in his fate."

HAITI'S WORLD'S FAIR BANQUET.

Suit Begun to Recover Payment for the Feast.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Richelieu Hotel Company has taken proceedings to recover $823.15, which it claims is a balance due on a bill contracted by Charles A. Preston and Frederick Douglass, Commissioner for Haiti at the fair. On Aug. 17 the Haitians made a special celebration, and in the course of their enjoyment required the services of the Richelieu Hotel Company to furnish them with lunches at the fair grounds and a banquet at the Richelieu in the evening. Mr. Bemis, proprietor of the hotel, has made repeated efforts to secure payment of his bill, but has been put off each time by the eminent gentlemen with the answer that the Government which they represented had not forwarded the money to defray expenses, although it had authorized the banquet. The cost of the entertainment which the Richelieu Hotel Company afforded was $1,300, and $500 on the 1st of September is the only payment which the plaintiff in the suit secured.

Fainted When Her Husband Was Sentenced.

Thomas C. Bracken, convicted last week of robbing Frank Sullivan, was sentenced to fourteen years in prison by Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Bracken was the prisoner in whose behalf Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy drank a quantity of "knockout" drops in order to prove to the jury that the stuff which his client had administered to Sullivan was harmless. John Hendricks, jointly indicted with Bracken, and who pleaded guilty, was sent to prison for ten years. Bracken's wife was in court yesterday, and when she heard her husband's sentence she shrieked two or three times and fainted away.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

OUR GROCERY DEPT.

is worthy of the attention of all economic housekeepers. Quality of everything guaranteed—don't be misled in supposing an article not equal to what you have been getting because the price is less than you have usually paid.

Try our Coffee, 34c. per lb.

EITHER GROUND or ROASTED IN THE BEAN.

THEY WANT NEWS, NOT BLUSTER.

Information for the Associated Press as to the Needs of Newspapers.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Sandusky Register, edited by L. F. Mack, a member of long standing in the Associated Press, has the following editorial article in to-day's issue:

Commenting on the fact that The New-York World has abandoned the United Press and is taking the reports of the Associated Press, The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that the United Press has but little strength outside of New-York City.

The managers of the Associated Press and the members will gain nothing by falsehoods. The United Press furnishes the news of the day to more than twice the number of papers furnished by the Associated Press. The United Press furnishes the news of the day to every paper in New-England that gets a regular press report except one paper in Springfield. The United Press furnishes the papers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, all but one small and insignificant paper in the City of Washington, all the papers of Richmond and Savannah, all the papers in the State of Pennsylvania except some of those of Pittsburg and Oil City, all the papers of New-York State except four in the City of New-York, and furnishes a very large number of papers in the Central, Middle States and in the West.

It has within a few months drawn from the Associated Press The Louisville Courier-Journal, a paper in Memphis, The Chicago Tribune, and The Illinois State-Zeitung. It also furnishes The Chicago Herald and The Chicago Post. In the State of Ohio it furnishes two daily newspapers in the City of Cleveland, whose combined circulation is greater, they claim, than that of the Leader and The Plain Dealer. It furnishes The Post in Cincinnati, The Bee in Toledo, and some other papers in this State. It has not been obliged to increase assessments of its clients and members nor ask for any guarantee fund from its members to pay its expenses.

These are the facts, and it is not wise for the Associated Press or its members to tell any falsehoods to beat our opponents. The United Press is a powerful organization. If the Associated Press gets the better of it, it must do so by furnishing better news and more of it at a less price. It is a matter of pure indifference to the average newspaper how it gets its news; it is not a question of sentiment, it is simply a question of business. What the publisher wants is the best news of the day at the lowest price. If the Associated Press can meet this requirement, it will get the better of the United Press. If it cannot, it will not. There is a great deal of nonsense boating about in the papers of the Associated Press in regard to the United Press; a great deal of unnecessary blow and bluster. Results tell and nothing else.

We throw out these hints for the benefit of the members of the Associated Press. The Register is a member of the Associated Press, and the writer of this article knows what he is talking about. He has had "early and late" experience in the gathering and distribution of news, and he knows what is necessary to make a press association a success, and he knows that blow and bluster will not do it, but that securing the best news at the lowest possible moment and at the least possible price is what will win and what the newspapers or the day want.

The Plain Dealer sneeringly refers to Charles A. Dana, W. M. Laffan, and other managers of the United Press as stock jobbers in news. Among the members of the United Press in the City of New-York who are stockholders to a very large amount are The New-York Tribune, The Times, The Herald, and The Sun, papers of opposite politics, and their editors all have a voice in the management of the United Press. It is simply ridiculous to assert that Mr. Dana, Mr. Reid, and the editor of The New-York Times and the editor of The New-York Herald would permit their papers to be used for stock-jobbing purposes. They are as much interested in furnishing reliable information to their readers as the Plain Dealer or The Register, and it is simply an insult to those gentlemen to charge them with being associated in the United Press as a stock-jobbing organization, when, as a matter of fact, it is simply a great news gathering and distributing organization.

We wish The Plain Dealer to distinctly understand that we are not pecuniarily interested in the stock of the United Press and we are pecuniarily interested to the same extent as The Plain Dealer in the stock of the Associated Press; but we do not believe in bullying our opponents, sneering at them, nor lying about them.

WOULD COMPETE WITH THE RING.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen Refuses an Electric Light Franchise.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday denied the application of the State Electric Light and Power Company for a franchise on the ground that it was not needed in Brooklyn.

The company has tried for eight years to get a charter, but every application it has made has been ignored because it would compete directly with the two companies now existing and controlled by the McLaughlin "ring." Last Monday Judge Cullen issued a mandamus to the Board of Aldermen ordering it to take action. The Committee on Lamps and Gas gave a hearing to the company.

At this meeting, which was held Friday evening, it was shown that the State Company would do the work for the city for $61,000 a year less than the present companies receive. In spite of that fact the committee yesterday submitted a report recommending the rejection of the application for a franchise.

Aldermen McGrath, Jordan, and Wafer signed the report, but Aldermen Meyers and Heaney did not.

Brooklyn Tax Rate Increased .6 Mill.

Kings County's State tax rate is increased this year by nearly a mill. This was the substance of a communication received yesterday by the Board of Supervisors from the State Board of Equalization. The assessable value of Kings County this year is $481,703,667, and $1,242,795.46 must be raised for State taxes, making the tax rate 2.58 mills. The rate last year was 1.98 mills. The county tax rate has not been made public. If known, it is being held back until after election. In former years it was always ready Nov. 1.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Moire Antique is the leading Novelty, but the remarkable values we are giving in Rich Fancy Silks and Velvets at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard, are really being taken in preference.

We are showing complete assortments, not miscellaneous lengths.

In Black Satin Duchesse our special sale at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard will be continued.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Fancy Silks for Party Dresses at 50 cents per yard.

Fancy Silks, dark and medium colors, at 65 cents and 75 cents per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, 85 cents and 95 cents per yard.

Thousands of yards, in varied lengths, of Fancy Silks at about Half Price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Melton or kersey overcoat lined with worsted—all wool, real worsted—what is better?

Give it up; but we've got it, and all the good sorts.

Shall we send you our booklet? Free.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CARPETS.

GREAT SALE OF Whole Carpets and Rugs

in the different grades, made from odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, into all sizes, suited for all kinds of rooms.

AT REMNANT PRICES.

Lace Curtains.

Our Fall importation is complete in all the leading makes, consisting of Arabian, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, &c.

We offer a special line of Nottinghams, Irish Points, and Tambours at about one-half their actual value.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE,

In suits and odd pieces, very rich, our own upholstering.

TO CLOSE OUT AT SACRIFICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

PLAYS BY AMATEURS.

Successful Performances by the Cathedral Dramatic Club.

The Cathedral Dramatic Club gave a matinée performance yesterday in Daly's Theatre for the benefit of the new seminary at Dunwoodie. The theatre was crowded by the clergy of the diocese and the prominent Catholic families of the city.

The programme embraced "The Violin Maker of Cremona" and "The Ladies' Battle," Scribe's famous comedy. The Rev. W. J. B. Daly was the manager of the performance, which was highly creditable and evinced a high standard of dramatic talent on the part of the amateur actors. The Cathedral Dramatic Club made its first appearance in the Berkeley Theatre in January, 1891, and since then has presented several pieces in the Lenox Lyceum with marked success.

In "The Violin Maker of Cremona" John B. White took the part of Ludovico Castaldi, Matthew Flannagan that of Filippo, Miss M. C. O'Beirne represented Filomena, Frank Reilly took the part of Sandro, and Henry Hughes that of Dino. All the parts were well sustained, and the amateurs were repeatedly applauded by the audience.

In "Ladies' Battle," Charles Murray represented the Baron de Montrichard, Frank Reilly appeared as Henri de Flavigneuel, M. Flannagan as Gustave de Grignon, Miss Emma Harrison as the Countess d'Autreval, and Miss Agnes James as Leonie de Villegontier. The presentation of this portion of the performance displayed a high order of dramatic talent.

Among those who occupied the boxes were Archbishop Corrigan, Rev. Dr. Farley, Vicar General Mooney, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Brother Leontine, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Joseph J. O'Donohue, A. M. Palmer, ex-Mayor Grace, Mayor Gilroy, T. E. Crimmins, and Jack Morgan. Among other present were Mrs. Iselin, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. W. B. Wallace and Miss Wallace, Mrs. C. J. MacGuire, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Kene, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, H. J. Daly, and Judge Joseph P. Daly.

RARE ORIENTAL FABRICS.

Carpets, Rugs, and Tapestries of Beautiful Design and Costly Manufacture.

There is on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, a private collection of handsome Oriental carpets and rugs belonging to Haim Vidal of Constantinople. These include carpets of Ispahan, Herese, Sena, Cashmere, Bokhara, Cabistan, Khorassan, Sirak, Shiraz, Khiva, Tiflis, Beloochistan, Heriz, Shirvan, Samarkand, Yourouk, Ivan, and Koniah. There are also Persian silk and Chinese rugs and antique arms, portieres and embroideries. In addition to Mr. Vida's collection, Messrs. A. A. Vantine & Co. have added a fine collection of old Chinese and Indian carpets, rugs, and other Oriental fabrics.

These handsome articles of Oriental manufacture will be on exhibition until Saturday, and on Monday, Nov. 6, and the four days following they will be sold at auction by Ortgies & Co.

One of the richest carpets is a large one from Ispahan, with a pink and camel ground, on which are small figures. The border is pink and blue. The carpet is valued at $4,000. Its number in the catalogue is 666.

An old Persian silk golden rug is valued at $1,800. A large, bright-looking carpet is a Pashmans of Candahar shawl wool, valued at $1,800. It has a delicate cream ground with gold, pink and blue figures and a handsome shawl design border. An old Chinese carpet, 12 by 13 feet, No. 676 on the catalogue, is valued at $3,500. It has a pink ground, with blue, gold and white figures, and a blue and light green border. Another handsome carpet in blue and white is valued at $4,500. A Khorassan carpet, numbered 654 in the catalogue, has a rich blue field with a camel, green and pink medallion and pink corners. The border is camel and gold.

Rapidly-Retiring Loan Certificates.

The work of retiring the issue of Clearing House loan certificates is nearly completed, and it is almost certain that the last of them will be canceled before the end of the week. Certificates for $220,000 were retired yesterday, and others for $555,000 were called for cancellation to-day. The wiping out of this block will leave only $400,000 outstanding. The first certificates of the present issue were taken out on June 17, the amount being $2,550,000. The total amount issued was $41,490,000, but, owing to the cancellation of various lots in July, the greatest amount outstanding at any time was $38,280,000. This high-water mark was touched on Aug. 29, and the figures remained unchanged till Sept. 6. Then the cancellations began in earnest. The process of cutting down the issue has been pretty steady ever since.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,

Last Day of the Closing-Out Sale of BROCKWAY & CO.'S Bankrupt Stock of Fine and Medium Grade FURNITURE

with greater advantages to buyers than

PAGES 9-12. TUESDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 31, 1893. PAGES 9-12.

MAY FOIL THE WHITE CAPS

BROOKLYN REFORMERS FIGHT FOR A MIGHTY PRINCIPLE.

SHALL HONESTY OR RASCALITY TRIUMPH?

Repeaters and False Registrations by the Hundreds Have Been Discovered.

EVIDENCE IS BEING SECURED.

The White Caps of the "Ring" Have Read the Writing on the Wall and Are Resorting to Extreme Measures—The Second, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards, All "Ring" Strongholds, Are Being Colonized as They Never Were Before—The Independent Democrats and Republicans, Aided by Reputable Citizens Generally, Are Determined to Thwart the Audacious Attempt to Rob Honest Citizens of the Benefits of the Elective Franchise—Arrests to Begin To-Day.

The tremendous conspiracy to neutralize the popular will in Brooklyn with a registration so audaciously fraudulent in certain wards controlled by "ring" bosses that the shrewdest politicians are aghast has excited an almost personal hostility to the "machine." One of the most practical forms assumed by the wrath of the community is an organized plan to watch the various polling districts and repel at every point the horde of fraudulent voters which has been enlisted in the "ring's" behalf.

While this scheme speaks volumes for the energy and public spirit of the ireful people of Brooklyn, an effective blow can be dealt the "White Caps" of the Brooklyn "ring" by making an example of the Second Ward, the Tenth Ward, and the Twelfth Ward, which are strongholds of what is called in "machine" circles the "Guinea vote." Each election district should be carefully canvassed. It can be done inside of forty-eight hours.

The phrase "Guinea vote" was invented by the "ring" to apply to the multitude of Italians who are employed by the city and its contractors as day laborers. To the great, almost vehement, indignation of respectable Italians, who are not blind to the insult which officially stigmatizes their simpler countrymen as "Guineas," these day laborers have been dragooned into taking chances of going to the State prison in behalf of the "machine," and have been made American citizens, in many instances, in spite of themselves.

The Tenth Ward is particularly in need of docile voters. It has gained nothing in population during the last two years, but has, on the contrary, actually lost in population since 1892.

And yet in the Tenth Ward in every election district there have been registered more names than there were votes cast in these districts at the Presidential election.

As there are no less than twenty-seven districts in this Tenth Ward, of which James McGarry is the local leader and ruling power, the infamy of the registration can be easily appreciated.

It is, as a matter of fact, a more alarming phenomenon than McKane's stupendous registration of over 6,000 votes in Gravesend.

In the Second Ward there are seven districts, all of them overflowing; apparently, with voters, equal in quantity to those who deposited their ballots in 1892.

The Twelfth Ward is the famous territory of Coffey, whose "park," sold at a tremendous price to the city, is at times an immense lagoon of malarious rainwater. This, also, is the home of a very large "Guinea vote," which is merely an official admission that it is full of colonizers and fraudulently-registered voters, of the most ignorant and most desperate sort.

There are twenty-one districts in the Twelfth Ward, in each of which fraud of a most audacious character is sure to be attempted, and which, unless prevented by the vigilance of watchers, will indubitably be perpetrated.

The good citizens, therefore, who desire to give a coup de grace to fraudulent voting, should carefully observe the processes in the twenty-seven districts of McGarry's Tenth Ward, the seven districts of Cancemini's Second Ward, and the twenty-one districts which make up Coffey's Twelfth Ward.

These three wards are full of ratholes. And every rathole ought to be stopped.

It is perhaps unnecessary to renew the assurance that, with the very worst the "machine" can do in carrying out its programme of fraud and outrage, decent citizens may regard the outlook with the utmost and cheeriest confidence. The evidence of large illegal registration, which is accumulating every hour, simply demonstrates the purpose of the "White Caps" of the Brooklyn "ring" to commit a prodigious crime. It does not imply, by any means, that the object for which that crime is to be perpetrated is assured of success.

Enough good and true citizens have registered to counteract the illegal vote which has been secured in behalf of the "regular" Democracy. Compared with the bonafide popular vote, the adulteration contributed by thugs and tramps and professional outlaws will amount to nothing serious.

But, though the counteragent effect of the genuine vote will be fatally felt by the "White Caps" of the "ring," it is generally admitted by indignant residents of Brooklyn that there should be no satisfaction with the mere victory.

The men whom The Brooklyn Eagle denounces as "villains," so everybody concedes, must be flushed out of the great sewer into which they have converted the City Government of Brooklyn.

The fact is that, although they realize the avenging hour which is upon them, the "machine" leaders have fallen short in their calculations of the destructive power and the gigantic size of the tidal wave which is rushing to engulf them. Their estimates of the illegal votes necessary to save them have been ridiculously insufficient. The figures they decided upon are far below the high-water mark of their need.

This fact, however, has impressed itself upon them, and they are making fierce efforts to supply the shortcoming. For example: There are two cheap lodging houses, ten and fifteen cent barracks, which have directed public attention in Brooklyn to the great fraudulent-vote scheme of the desperate "White Caps."

One of these is at 19 Atlantic Avenue, the other at 15. From the first of these 200 voters registered in one day, last Friday, to wit. There are, however, 231 beds in this house.

In addition to this singular state of things, there is another curious circumstance to be noted of 19 Atlantic Avenue. Nobody is allowed to see its register. This is shown to nobody, for reasons which must be plain to every one.

At 15, the day clerk, appropriately enough a low-browed and secretive Italian, is equally taciturn and obdurate. He, too, positively refuses to show the register of his hotel.

It is a singular peculiarity of this singular hotel that while, all told, there are only forty-eight beds in the house, no less than seventy-five "lodgers" have registered at the polls and will attempt to vote on election day, designating it as their "home."

An Italian, Perfetto Clevo, of the best class, who has done business near that corner for twenty-five years, says that on Friday, the day of such formidable registration, "there came a lot of strangers round this corner, slick young thieves from the Bowery is what they looked like." These "slick young thieves," according to Mr. Clevo, were led by an old man, who knew his business well.

"They hung around this corner, and I saw a man write on pieces of paper and give them to them. Then they would slip around the corner, one or two at a time." The place to which the "slick young thieves from the Bowery" slipped around was the registry on Furman Street.

It seems the experiment of trying to register seventy-five voters from forty-eight beds occasionally hung fire, for, according to Mr. Clevo, one returned with the complaint, "It's too full now." According to the same disgusted witness, several members of this gang of more than twenty Bowery thieves went around the corner more than once, with different strips of paper. That is, went around to repeat the act of registration.

It seems, however, that ten and fifteen cent lodging houses are not the only places from which the "machine" is to draw support. For some time there has been a good deal of curiosity in Brooklyn as to the method by which George H. Sterling, ex-fireman of the Court House, is enabled to swell his twenty-five-hundred-dollar salary to a ten-thousand-dollar purchasing dimension.

Offended by the neigborhood of the tenement houses, from which he used to go at daybreak to his carbonaceous labors, Mr. Sterling took a magnificent mansion at 167 Park Place. His furniture, his horses, &c., have compelled the admiration of all his neighbors. Every one, however, has wondered how he did it.

An accident has disclosed that Mr. Sterling also keeps a political boarding house. At least that would appear to be the case from the fact that James Kennedy, forty-three years old, claims a six months' residence at 167 Park Place, and Francis Pierce a four months' residence.

Applying to the case of Mr. Sterling the same rules which govern it in its dealings with other boarding-house keepers, The Brooklyn Standard Union sent a reporter to interview the day clerk, or other functionary in charge of Mr. Sterling's very particular caravansery.

It seems Mr. Sterling employs a servant girl, between whom and the reporter the following conversation is stated by The Standard-Union to have taken place:

"Does Mr. James Kennedy live here?"

"No, Sir."

"Does any one whose name sounds anything like that live here?"

"Of course not."

"Are you sure about that?"

"Yes; I'm sure."

"Does Francis Pierce live here?"

"No; he doesn't."

"Are you sure about that?"

"Of course I'm sure. I ought to know."

"Have either of those gentlemen lived here lately?"

"No."

"Does George H. Sterling live here?"

"Yes; Mr. Sterling lives here."

"Is Mr. or Mrs. Sterling at home?"

"Mrs. Sterling is."

"Will you call her, please?"

Mrs. Sterling appeared after a lapse of about five minutes. Similar questions were asked of her, and she replied that a James Kennedy lived there, but she didn't know where he could be found or what his business was. He might return at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and he might not. She was positive that Francis Pierce did not live at her house, as she had never even heard of him.

"The illegal registration in Brooklyn is simply enormous," Foster L. Backus of the Republican Campaign Committee's bureau for investigating frauds in illegal registration and naturalization said.

"We have information of hundreds of cases, and we will push the matter in the courts. We have not had the opportunity as yet, but to-morrow we will begin our work, and the first warrant will be issued.

"A large number of cases of false naturalization have been discovered in the South Brooklyn wards. Many Italians have been discovered who were granted their naturalization papers, but who have sworn they have only been residents of this country two years. We will proceed against them at once. Our evidence is irrefutable."

Col. Alexander S. Bacon and Lawyer John T. Barnard were busy at their bureau, 16 Court Street, yesterday. They have received many complaints of illegal registration and were preparing their proofs, preparatory to asking for warrants for the arrest of the suspected persons. Col. Bacon has brought new blood into the campaign and is an active worker. He is known not to be a coward. He cannot be intimidated.

"Before the week is over," Col. Bacon said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "we will show what our work has resulted in. We only have one week to do it all in, but the result will be astonishing to the citizens."

Jacob Brenner of the same committee and Foster L. Backus visited District Attorney Ridgway yesterday. They were accompanied by a Registrar of Election and three men who acted as witnesses. The Registrar swore that a certain man, whose name was not made public, had registered from a certain house, and the witnesses were there to make affidavits that the man did not live in the house from which he had registered.

Mr. Ridgway could not get away from the facts. They were conclusive. Mr. Brenner had taken him at his word and had obtained the Registrar of Election and the witnesses, as he had ordered.

The District Attorney asked questions by the dozen, and, after obtaining the desired information, had the affidavits drawn up. This took a long time, and the delay meant the loss of an entire day. When the papers were in proper condition, he gave them to one of his policemen, and told him to take them to the Butler Street Police Court.

The policeman, however, used the telephone, and ascertained that Justice James G. Tighe, who presides over the Butler Street Police Court, had gone for the day. Mr. Brenner was, under the circumstances, unable to obtain the warrant. District Attorney Ridgway ordered Mr. Brenner and his witnesses to appear before Justice Tighe at 8 o'clock this morning, as that magistrate did not sit on the bench all day.

Mr. Brenner said he would be there, but he is fearful Justice Tighe may discover some little loophole by which he may avoid issuing the warrant.

The Committee of One Hundred has decided to see that no person who has illegally registered votes. In order to induce every person to help on the good cause, the committee has made the following offer:

$1,000 REWARD.

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

Offers a reward of $10 for proof sufficient for conviction in any case of fraudulent registration in the City of Brooklyn. This offer is good for the first one hundred cases presented. Special arrangements will be made for further cases.

The evidence must be furnished by Friday, Nov. 3, and must be to the satisfaction of a committee consisting of Alexander S. Bacon, Jacob Brenner, and John T. Barnard.

Such evidence must be presented at the office of John T. Barnard, 16 Court Street.

JAMES McKEEN,
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
ABNER S. HAIGHT,
D. S. RAMSAY,
S. PERRY STURGES,
WILLIS L. OGDEN,
} Special Committee.

"It is no longer the party that takes this action," Mr. Brenner said, "but the people. The Committee of One Hundred is composed of the best-known and most reputable business men of the city. There are Democrats and Republicans in the committee, and they all desire an honest election."

In speaking of the case of George E. Glendenning, the leader of the Democratic "machine" in the Twenty-fifth Ward, who, it is alleged, lives at 631 Monroe Street, but who has registered from the corner of Howard Avenue and Madison Street, Mr. Backus said:

"We will take his case under consideration, and, if we find he has registered illegally, a warrant for his arrest will be applied for." In connection with Mr. Glendenning's case, the following letter has been received:

Foster L. Backus, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Mr. George E. Glendenning of 631 Monroe Street, has registered in the Fifth District of the Twenty-fifth Ward, from Madison Street and Howard Avenue. He is the leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward Democracy. Here is a good case for you to investigate.

A REPUBLICAN.

Cadets' Last Outdoor Drills This Year.

WEST POINT, Oct. 30.—The cadets' last outdoor drills this season took place on the plains this afternoon. Mortar and siege battery, sea coast battery, and light artillery drills will not be held again this year. Cavalry drills will be held in the riding hall, with an occasional trip over the mountains when the weather shall be favorable. The exercises in the riding hall will take place after 4 o'clock daily. Light will be supplied by a dynamo situated on the hill near the barracks.

Oldest Bishop in the United States.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 30.—The Right Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Burlington, celebrated to-day the fortieth anniversary of his elevation to the bishopric. Bishop De Goesbriand, at the age of seventy-seven, is the oldest Bishop in the United States. He was consecrated in St. Patrick's old cathedral, New-York, Oct. 30, 1853, by Monsignor, afterward Cardinal, Bedini. Bishop De Goesbriand has been a priest fifty-two years. He was born in France.

BROOKLYN BONDS SACRIFICED

THE CITY MANAGES TO SELL $600,000 WORTH AT LAST.

They Had to be Divided Into Small Lots and Hawked About Among Financial Institutions — Only $165,000 Worth Brought a Premium, and the Highest Premium on These Was One-half of One Per Cent.—Brooklyn Banks and Bankers Bought the Bonds.

Six hundred thousand dollars of Brooklyn City bonds were sold by Mayor David A. Boody and Controller Halsey Corwin yesterday.

Out of this amount only $165,000 brought more than par.

In past years, when the credit of the city was good, bonds sold at a premium as high as 1.05 and 1.06, and financial institutions were glad to be in possession of the bonds.

All the bonds sold yesterday were 4 per cents, and run for twenty and thirty years. They would be considered A1 securities if the city's credit were good.

A significant fact is that the bonds were bought by Brooklyn banking institutions, many of which have city money on deposit. For some time past the city officials, fearing there would be no buyers for the bonds, have been visiting the bankers, and doing all in their power to interest them in the matter.

The only bonds that brought more than par were the water bonds, which are payable from the water taxes and water rentals, and which have always been considered the best bonds issued by the city. All other bonds sold yesterday were at par. The bonds sold were as follows:

$175,000 permanent water bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1913.

$100,000 school building bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1920.

$150,000 Twenty-sixth and adjacent Wards sewer bonds, $100,000 payable Jan. 1, 1917, and $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1918.

$150,000 local improvement bonds, $100,000 payable Jan. 1, 1920, and $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1921.

$25,000 Sewerage Fund bonds, payable July 1, 1896.

The purchase money to be made payable Nov. 2, 1893, and interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

The bankers were afraid to take any large blocks. What they did buy were in small parcels, and that at par. After Deputy Controller Hubert Smith had figured at the proposals, Mayor Boody and Controller Corwin made the awards as follows:

Nassau Trust Company—Water bonds, $19,000 at par and one-quarter of 1 per cent.; local bonds, $25,000, at par; Sewerage Fund bonds, $6,000 at par.

People's Trust Company—Water bonds, $58,000, at par and one-quarter of 1 per cent.; Twenty-sixth and adjacent Wards sewer bonds, $20,000, at par; school building bonds, $50,000, at par; Sewerage Fund bonds, $7,000, at par; local improvement bonds, $8,000, at par.

Franklin Trust Company—Water bonds, $38,000, at par and one-quarter of 1 per cent.; Twenty-sixth Ward sewer bonds, $28,000, at par; Sewerage Fund bonds, $7,000, at par.

Long Island Bank—Twenty-sixth Ward sewer bonds, $10,000, at par; water bonds, $10,000, at par.

Charles S. Ferguson of New-York—Local improvement bonds, $92,000, at par.

Brooklyn Trust Company—School building bonds, $35,000, at par; Twenty-sixth Ward sewer bonds, $5,000, at par.

Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Local improvement bonds, $10,000, at par; school building bonds, $15,000, at par; Twenty-sixth Ward sewer bonds, $30,000, at par.

Hamilton Trust Company—Local improvement bonds, $15,000, at par; Twenty-sixth Ward sewer bonds, $10,000, at par; Sewerage Fund bonds, $5,000, at par.

Kings County Trust Company—Water bonds, $80,000, at par and one-half of 1 per cent.

Controller Halsey Corwin was not enthusiastic over the sale of the bonds when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him yesterday. Mr. Corwin said:

"They are the first city bonds I have sold. I became Controller Jan. 1, last."

"Is it not strange that none of the savings banks here bid for the bonds?" the reporter asked.

"Savings banks," Mr. Corwin said, "used to be the chief buyers, but at the present time, they are paying out more than they are taking in. Consequently, they are not buying bonds."

"The premium paid is exceedingly low," the reporter suggested.

"Yes," answered Mr. Corwin, "but then the existing state of affairs has all to do with that."

"Are you satisfied with the result of the sale?" the reporter inquired.

"Well, I may say I am satisfied," replied Mr. Corwin. Then he changed the subject by remarking: "About this time last year I was somewhat anxious—I was a candidate for office myself."

Mr. Corwin was asked if it was a fact that the question of the legality of the sale of the bonds, which had been raised, had anything to do with the small premium paid by the banks.

"I do not think there is any doubt as to the legality of the sale," Mr. Corwin said. "I think it is within the limit allowed by law."

Mayor Boody's excuse for the savings banks not taking a portion of the bonds, at least, was: "The savings banks of Brooklyn have lost $1,000,000 in deposits during the Summer. They have been so recently pinched in their deposits they have not yet recovered."

It is said many of the contractors who do business with the city, who are recognized by the "ring," and who are depositors in some of the financial institutions which bought the bonds, were called upon by the leaders of the "machine," and urged to use their influence with the officers of the institutions in getting them to take at least a portion of the $600,000 worth of bonds.

It was the poorest showing ever made for the city—$435,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds, running for a long time, sold at par, and $165,000 sold at less than one-half of 1 per cent. premium.

PAY MONEY, GET NO RETURN.

Brooklyn "Ring" Method of Assessing Property Owners for Pavements.

The residents of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, who own property beyond Myrtle Avenue, would be grateful to the "ring" if they could be told what was done with $17,500 of their money, which was collected some time ago to pay for paving Clinton Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue.

Among the men most interested in this question are some of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn. Henry R. Jones, President of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is one of them. He occupies a handsome home at Clinton and Gates Avenues.

William M. Ingraham, whose home is across Gates Avenue from Mr. Jones's estate, is another.

John French, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, whose friends call him "Honest John," and whose honesty was too much for the "ringsters" to stand in an official way, has also paid out money without getting a return.

Gen. Slocum is another of the taxpayers who have received nothing for their outlay. And, more remarkable than all, in the list of those who paid a share of this $17,500 is Charles A. Schieren, Republican and independent candidate for Mayor, who lives at 409 Clinton Avenue.

Henry R. Jones said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"The assessments for the paving of Clinton Avenue and Gates Avenue were levied on us early in the year. The total amount collected was $17,500. The avenue badly needed paving. It is in terrible condition. The cobblestones, ill-advisedly used years ago, have sunk, and the avenue is full of holes and ruts, and is dangerous.

"I did not have much ready money when the assessments were levied. I called on Deputy Collector Rushmore, and asked him if he could not let me defer payment for a month or so.

"He answered that I must either settle at once or pay interest at the rate of 1 per cent. a month.

"Well, I raised the money and paid the assessment. But that was not the only one. A month later there was another assessment. I was taxed again for the repaving of Gates Avenue, from Vanderbilt to Waverly.

"Not a single move has been made toward repaving either avenue. When we inquired whether the work would be done, we were told the avenues would be repaved 'some time.'

"I do not like to make statements of this kind without giving absolute proof. Here are my receipts," said Mr. Jones, and he showed the reporter two receipted bills.

One was stamped as having been paid Feb. 16, 1893, and gave Mr. Jones credit for having paid $229.04 for repaving Clinton Avenue from Myrtle Avenue. The other named March 21 as the date of payment of $229.30 for the repaving of Gates Avenue, from Vanderbilt to Waverly Avenue.

"A number of well-known men have paid in their money," continued Mr. Jones, "and not a paving stone has been laid. We don't know when the work will be begun, or what has been done with the money."

OF INTEREST TO LIQUOR DEALERS

One of Them Tells Why He Will Vote Against Mayor Boody.

There is one liquor dealer in Brooklyn who has contributed to the campaign fund of the "ring," and yet proposes to vote against the "ring" candidates. For obvious reasons his name is withheld. Its publication would undoubtedly result in the revocation of his license. To a reporter for The New-York Times this liquor dealer said, yesterday, as he pulled a card from his pocket:

"Take out your pencil, and you can make a list of the reasons why a liquor dealer should vote against Mayor Boody and the rest of McLaughlin's candidates."

The list in question was as follows:

"First—Under 'ring' rule every liquor dealer is heavily assessed at the outset of each political campaign. His assessment goes to the 'ring' organization.

"Second—Under 'ring' rule liquor dealers are obliged to subscribe generously to funds for the purchase of presents for police officials.

"Third—Under 'ring' rule, whenever a Police Captain wants a diamond badge or a gold watch, the liquor dealers are expected to raise the money to pay for these gifts.

"Fourth—The liquor dealer is assessed not only for Police Captains, but for Sergeants when they think the time has arrived to receive a gold badge or a gold watch.

"Fifth—Under 'ring' rule, whenever a ward leader decides to have an outing, a ball, or a chowder party, the liquor dealer is forced to buy a stack of tickets.

"Sixth—Under 'ring' rule, whenever one of he royal family is married, the liquor dealers are expected to pay for the purchase of costly wedding presents.

"Seventh—Under 'ring' rule liquor dealers are forced to contribute to church fairs, which leaders of the 'regular' Democracy patronize for political purposes solely.

"Eighth—Under 'ring' rule liquor dealers are forced not only to contribute to the living, but to attend in coaches the funerals of the dead, who in life enjoyed the favor of the 'ring.'

"Let every liquor dealer foot up the amounts he has had to contribute to the 'ring' from time to time," said the author of the above list. "Then let him place opposite these figures the money he has made out of favors extended to him by the 'ring.' He will find he has paid out more than he has taken in."

SCHIEREN'S FACE HAUNTS THEM.

Brooklyn Policemen Still Making War on the Reformer's Lithograph.

At Charles A. Schieren's headquarters, in the Germania Bank Building, Brooklyn, yesterday a reporter for The New-York Times was told that the police were doing all in their power to intimidate storekeepers who had Mr. Schieren's lithographs on exhibition in their show windows.

"Many of our lithographs have been ordered out of the windows," Mr. Schieren's clerk said, "but we intend to let the people see we are full of pluck. Three hundred lithographs were sent for by the Union League Club. The members intend to place them in their parlor windows. I wonder if the police will order them taken down?"

From all portions of the city come reports of the police ordering the storekeepers to take down Mr. Schieren's lithographs.

Mr. Schieren visited Knox's hat factory yesterday. The 500 employes gave him a hearty reception. He also visited the butchers at Wallabout Market yesterday morning. The butchers promised to support him and work for his election.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club has received many pledges from its members, who have volunteered to man the polls on election day.

The Citizens' Union will hold a mass meeting in McGarry's stronghold, the Tenth Ward, Thursday night.

Thomas G. Shearman, Frederick W. Hinrichs, A. A. Healey, and Mr. Schieren will speak at the Criterion Theatre to-night.

The Young Italian Republican Club will hold a mass meeeting at the Athenaeum, Clinton and Atlantic Streets, this evening. Cornelius Van Cott of New-York, William P. Griffiths, and Alfred R. Conklin will speak.

FOR HANDLING GREAT WEIGHTS.

The Problem of Bringing Huge Projectiles to the Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—With monster bullets has come the necessity for handling great weights. The engineer officers in charge of the coast defense guns have been confronted with the problem of bringing huge projectiles from the magazine to the breech of the big guns. With shells weighing 1,000 pounds apiece, such as the projectiles for the 12-inch rifles, the employment of mechanical power for their speedy handling is obvious. Special facilities also had to be resorted to in the transportation of the powder. Col. Gillespie, in charge of the coast defense at New-York Harbor, is carrying out a plan for the necessary conveniences at the gun lift battery in New-York Harbor, where are mounted two 12-inch high-power breechloading rifled guns. A 36-inch gauge track runs from the wharf through the entrance of the battery to a transverse gallery connecting the magazine passageways, where a turntable is placed, from which a track leads, right and left, to points opposite the entrance to the magazine passage. There are other connections and another turntable, so that by the system the ammunition, loaded upon flat cars from a lighter at the wharf may be delivered at the entrance to the magazine passages. There it will be transferred to the ammunition car by an overhead trolley and hoist of 2,000 pounds capacity. The transfer completed, the car can be run directly into the magazines. The latter, designed for the storage of shells, are provided with an overhead traveling bridge, trolley, and hoist, so that one man can handle a load of 2,000 pounds at any point of the magazine. The combined ammunition carriage and loading tray, forming part of the gun lift, can, by the same system, be run from its place over the ram of the ammunition hoist into the magazines, receive its powder and projectiles, and have them conveyed to their final position in the gun entirely by mechanical power.

Places for the Mayor to Fill.

Under the new law the terms of office of the present Commissioners of Electrical Control expire to-morrow and Mayor Gilroy can appoint their successors. The present Commissioners are Walton Storm and Theodore Moss, Democrats, and Jacob Hess, Republican. They are all willing to be reappointed, but the Mayor is not ready as yet to say what he is going to do about it. He can appoint for only one year. Some people are talking about ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Brennan for appointment as a Commissioner of Electrical Control. The terms of Police Justices Ryan and Feitner will expire Nov. 15, and the Mayor will have their places to fill. Mr. Feitner is more than likely to be reappointed, and possibly Justice Ryan will be continued upon the bench.

Gas Explosion in a Hartford Office.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30.—A gas explosion occurred in the basement office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company this afternoon, by which Edmund C. Carrier, a porter, was severely burned, and the office was nearly wrecked. Carrier opened the door of a vault used for storing old documents, and started to light the gas. The explosion followed. Carrier was blown all the way across the room.

Of Interest to Thanksgiving Turkeys.

WAREHAM, Mass., Oct. 30.—It is estimated that fully one-third of the Cape Cod cranberry crop has been held back by growers on account of poor prices received thus far. It is thought that the crop will foot up nearly 175,000 barrels, the largest on record. The highest price received has been $4.75 for the choicest berries and $3.25 for low grades. The growers say that they cannot afford to sell at prevailing prices.

KEMPNER'S MOTION DENIED

JUDGE BARRETT SUSTAINS THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Kempner's Nomination Papers Rightly Refused—They Did Not Comply with the Law—His Only Chance to Get His Name on the Official Ballots Is Through a Special Session of the General Term—Signers Failed to Take the Necessary Oath—Judge Barrett's Ruling.

Otto Kempner's name will not figure on any official ballots issued by the Police Board unless a specially-convened General Term of the Supreme Court decides otherwise. As this contingency is exceedingly slight, it is safe to say that Mr. Kempner and the other independent candidates will not have a place on the regular ballots.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying Mr. Kempner's motion for a mandamus directing the Police Commissioners to put his name on the official ballots as a candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh District. In the course of his opinion Judge Barrett says among other things:

The point here involved seems, at first flush, to be a small one. But when the effect of a ruling one way or the other is considered, it becomes apparent that the question is quite important. It is, for instance, important that citizens should be facilitated in the exercise of their right to present independent candidates, and that they should not be obstructed by too narrow or technical interpretation of the statute.

Upon the other hand, is is equally important that expenditures of public moneys should be kept within legal bounds, and that taxpayers should not be burdened with the expense of printing ballots for candidates which are without substance or genuine support.

The language of the statute as bearing upon the present question is that "the nominations shall be made by a certificate signed and acknowledged by such voters, each of whom shall add to his signature his place of residence, and make oath that he is such voter and has truly stated such residence."

"The safeguard," Judge Barrett says, "is plainly the oath." Clearly, therefore, the oath should be properly demanded both in form and substance. The oath here exacted is not such as is required to effect registration or upon a challenge when the vote is offered.

Such an oath need not, and, in the nature of things, can not, be in writing, nor need the affiant's statement be formally recorded. It is entirely different, however, where the oath is taken for the very purpose of making a record, and especially where it is taken before an officer who has no relation, directly or indirectly, to the election machinery.

In the latter case, the oath, to have any value toward effectuating the statutory safeguard, must necessarily be in writing and be signed by the nominator. If, as Mr. Fennel in his able argument contends, it was not contemplated that the oath should be filed, then the proposed safeguards against fraudulent nominations are wholly nugatory. The old cases hold that a technical or formal subscription is not essential, provided that the affiant's name is at the head of the affidavit. In other words, it is only necessary that the affiant should identify and find himself by writing his name somewhere in or on the affidavit.

The claim is that the oath here required is like that of a witness who proves the execution of a deed. Here there is no such provision, and the very fact that a special enactment was deemed essential in the one case militates against the claim that without it the same thing was intended in the other.

In conclusion Judge Barrett says:

"Surely two signatures can be made as conveniently as one. This requirement is not technical, but substantial. It is essential to secure honesty and good faith in the making of independent nominations and to prevent fraudulent candidacies, with their attendant burdens.

"In the present cases I have no doubt of the good faith of the applicants, and I would gladly aid them to secure the benefits of the act, were it possible to do so without laying down a rule which would be far-reaching in its effects, and which could not be laid down without disregarding the plain intention of the Legislature.

"My conclusion, then, is that the nominators' oaths must be filed with their certificates, and that such oaths must conform to the ordinary rules which govern with regard to the due verification of written statements of fact. It follows that the Board of Police Commissioners properly performed their duty in rejecting the certificates in question, and that the motions for a peremptory mandamus should be denied."

As the question raised is a new one, and the application of the plaintiff was made in good faith, the Judge does not impose costs on Mr. Kempner.

The application for a similar mandamus of Herman D. Klinker, independent candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, was also denied by Judge Barrett. Henry Seldner, counsel for Klinker, announces that he will petition Gov. Flower to convene a special session of the General Term of the Supreme Court in order that he may appeal at once from Judge Barrett's decision.

SANE MAN IN AN ASYLUM.

Locked up at Broadmoor, England, for Challenging a Lord to a Duel.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—The story was made public here to-day of the illegal imprisonment of a sane man in the Broadmoor Insane Asylum, near London, England. Moses Mauerberger, a brother of the victim, is employed as clerk in a Pittsburg dry goods store.

Joseph Mauerberger, born in Russia and highly educated, went to England seven years ago and applied for the position of tutor to the children of an English lord. He was informed that he would receive the appointment in a short time. Weeks and months elapsed, while numerous letters to his Lordship remained unanswered. Finally his Lordship's secretary visited Mauerberger, telling him that the position had been filled, and that his employer was ready to compensate him for his loss of time. Mauerberger refused the offer, asking instead that a certain sum be given for charitable purposes. These terms were ridiculed.

Mauerberger became incensed and challenged his Lordship to a duel. The next day he was arrested, was without examination declared insane, and was sent to Broadmoor, where he has since been forcibly kept. During the confinement Mauerberger has written a book and perfected a valuable invention. Steps have been taken to secure official investigation of the affair.

Mills Resume Business.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 30.—The Lower Pacific Mills started on full time this morning. They have been running for a long time thirty-five hours per week.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 30.—The Appleton Mills started up his morning and will run on full time in all departments until further notice. At North Billerica the Faulkner Mills, which have been shut down for two weeks, started up again this morning.

WEST GROTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The paper mills started up this morning on full time after a shut-down of two weeks. The outlook for continuous work during the Winter seems now to be very good.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—Operations were resumed at the Portage Iron Works, Duncansville, this morning. The management and the employes adjusted their differences and the workmen in the finishing mills accepted an average reduction of 25 per cent. in their wages. The works give employment to 500 men.

Child Smothered in Its Mother's Arms.

RONDOUT, Oct. 30.—An infant child of James Derby of Saugerties, six weeks old, died of suffocation in its mother's arms yesterday while the family was coming to this city in a wagon. The child was bundled up carefully to keep it from taking cold. When the mother jumped from the wagon, in this city, to show the child to her relatives it was found to be dead.

Lost an Eye While Hunting.

RONDOUT, Oct. 30.—Greenville Week, a young man living in Olive, was shot in the face by his brother Henry while hunting and was seriously injured. One of his eyes was destroyed and the other was injured.

Want to Play Yale Again.

WEST POINT, Oct. 30.—The Superintendent has ordered that parades shall be held during the month of November. This is a new departure and one that will seriously interfere with the football practice. Unless the boys get more time for practice they will be in poor condition to play the Annapolis game Dec. 2. The game between Yale and the cadets gave the greatest satisfaction here. Efforts are now being made to arrange for another on Nov 11. The members of the New-Haven team were satisfied with the game put up by the cadets and hinted that they would not be unwilling to join issues with them at some future date if arrangements could be made so as not to conflict with previous engagements of both teams. The principal feature of Saturday's game was the rapid and effective tackling of both sides and the entire absence of any attempt at slugging.

THE CITY LOSES ITS CASE.

The Dumping Board at Pier 12 Declared a Nuisance by the Court of Appeals.

The long controversy over the right of the city to maintain a dumping board on the west side of Pier 12, in the East River, is apparently drawing to a close, as the Court of Appeals, in a decision just announced, has declared that the dumping board is a public nuisance, which the private owners of the pier are entitled to have removed.

Pier 12, in the neighborhood of the Cotton Exchange, was originally constructed about 1809, at the joint expense of the city and of the owners of the land under water, under an act of the Legislature, which provided that when piers were so constructed the city should have a right to the wharfage of the westerly side of the pier and to one-half the wharfage collected from the end of the pier, and that the individual owners should have the remaining wharfage. Wharfage was accordingly collected and paid over in this manner from that early day down to the year 1881, when an entirely new pier was constructed, at the joint expense of the city and the individual owners.

The new pier was larger and more substantial than the former one, and was eagerly sought after by vessels coming to this port. Mr. Coleman, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, about that time needed a pier in that neighborhood for dumping purposes, and selected Pier 12 as the most convenient. The charter of the city contained a provision directing the Department of Docks to set aside, for the purposes of the Street-Cleaning Department, any pier of the city designated by the Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

The individuals entitled to receive the wharfage from the easterly side of the pier were naturally excited by the revolutionary change in the uses of the pier, and immediately protested in the most vigorous language. The persons interested were the estates of Moses Taylor and John J. Taylor, the estate of William Whitlock, Acton Civill, William Hill, Mrs. Deering, and David Whipple. On their behalf, Simon Stevens negotiated with the city for redress. In June, 1882, the question was referred to Mr. Whitney, who was at that time Corporation Counsel.

He reported upon the title and later approved an agreement, in the nature of a lease, between the individuals and the city, by which the city paid the individuals $350 a month, to represent their loss in the wharfage, and consented to remove the dumping board on the terminal of the agreement. This arrangement continued to April, 1885, except that the amount of the rental in 1884 had been increased from $350 to $400 a month.

By this time, the dumping board having been allowed to stand so long, the city began to think that it could maintain it without paying anything for the privilege. In this view it was fortified by three successive opinions, rendered by Corporation Counsel Lacombe, in May, 1885; Corporation Counsel O'Brien, in December, 1886, and Corporation Counsel Clark, in 1889. Mr. Stevens persistently pushed the claim upon the city authorities, but no rent was paid after April, 1885.

The owners were finally forced into the courts for redress. Their counsel, Shearman & Sterling, brought suit in the name of William Hill, one of the owners, to have the dumping board removed, as a nuisance, and to restrain the city from using the pier for dumping purposes. The suit was twice decided in favor of the city, in 1891 and 1892.

An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals and argued by Thomas G. Shearman, for the private owners, and David J. Dean, for the city. The court has just reversed the judgments of the lower courts, condemned the dump as a nuisance, and decided that it must be removed. As the pier is considered necessary to the city for dumping purposes, an arrangement will probably be made to resume the payment of rent, with arrears since 1885.

TO LEAVE THE BANK BUILDING.

Madison Square Receivers Engage an Office in Which to Work on the Tangle.

The receivers of the Madison Square Bank engaged an office yesterday at West Broadway and Leonard Street, where they will pursue their work at much less expense than is involved in the rental of the bank building, at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, which will be turned over to the owner as soon as possible.

It was given out yesterday that the new committee of stockholders appointed to see what may be done toward clearing up the bank's affairs, in the hope of reorganization, if it can be arranged, has decided to seek a third postponement of the sale of securities remaining with the bank as collateral for overdue and unpaid loans. While the chance of collecting the amount of the loans seems remote, the committee thinks that if the collateral must be sold it would yield much better prices a little later on than now, and that a sale now would demoralize all plans for material saving to the bank.

The receivers do not share this view, and they regard the postponement as hardly likely to be productive of good. In order to test the sincerity of the stockholders, however, they have said that they will consent to further delay if the committee will furnish a bond in sufficient amount to guarantee the bank against further shrinkage in the value of the securities, the bond to be acceptable to the court.

The opinion of the receivers as to the u

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCKS LOWER ON REALIZING AND SHORT SALES.

London Sold Freely on the Decision to Pass November Interest on Union Pacific and Erie Securities—The Bears Active in St. Paul—One Million Gold Engaged for Import—The Exchange Market Higher on the Foreign Selling of Stocks—City Banks Buying Commercial Paper.

NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 30—P. M.

The stock market was heavy nearly all day, the result of sales to realize profits, and of renewed activity on the part of the bear leaders. The latter contend that the recent advance has fully discounted the repeal of the Silver-Purchase law, and that a reaction is due. On the other hand, it is argued that the settlement of the silver question will have such a far-reaching effect that, notwithstanding temporary reactions, the ultimate course of the market must be toward a much higher level.

Much of to-day's early weakness was due to the selling for London account of about 20,000 shares of stocks. The foreigners also sold Union Pacific and Erie bonds on the information that both companies would pass interest payments due Nov. 1. Erie seconds were especially weak on the supposition that the December coupons would not be paid.

St. Paul was the most active stock, and it declined 1⅝ points. The other Grangers were also freely sold, and declined about the same extent as St. Paul. New-England scored the heaviest loss in the active stocks on selling, which was alleged to be for the account of Mr. Russell Sage. Western Union was subject to a bear attack, and lost 1½ points, while Reading dropped a point on selling by holders who purchased in the erroneous belief that Mr. Vanderbilt's entrance into Lackawanna had something to do with a new coal combination. Sugar, Whisky, and Chicago Gas were about equally active, and closed fractionally lower. The general list moved in sympathy with the specialties named, and closed in most cases within a fraction of the lowest of the day.

The foreign exchange market was steady during the day, and closed firm. The engagement of $1,000,000 in gold for import which was announced was made last Friday. The hardening of rates to-day was in consequence of the gold imports, and also on account of sales of stock in this market for foreign account. The bank statement of Saturday reflected the steady accumulation of funds by the banks. City institutions were in the market for commercial paper, but as there was very little of it offering rates were a shade easier.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	39¼	39¼	37½	37½	37⅞	37⅞	2,305
American Cotton Oil pf	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	76¼	76½	340
American Sugar Refining	104⅞	105½	104½	104⅝	104	104½	26,357
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	94	93½	93½	93	93¾	842
*American Sugar Refining pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	88	90	110
American Telegraph & Cable Co	89¼	89¼	89½	89½	89½	91	1,690
*American Tobacco	92	92	90	90	100¼	103	75
American Tobacco pf	100¼	102	100¼	100¼	101	103	23,582
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	22⅝	23¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	50
Atlantic & Pacific	2¾	3	2¾	3	2½	3	705
Baltimore & Ohio	77⅜	77⅜	76	76	76	76¾	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	28½	28½	28½	28½		29⅞	800
Canada Southern	52¾	53	52½	52½	51½	52½	3,954
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅜	19½	18½	18½	18⅜	18¾	24,330
Chicago Gas	69½	69¾	68⅛	68⅜	68¼	68⅝	499
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.25			300
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	58	58	58	58	58	59	260
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98½	98	98½	98	99	5,129
Chicago & Northwestern	107	107¼	106⅜	106½	106⅜	106⅝	23,539
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	87½	87¾	85	85⅜	85⅜	85⅝	2,870
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38¼	36⅞	37	36¾	37	71,110
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68½	68¾	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66⅞	415
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	119½	119½	119	120¼	18,372
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	72¼	72⅝	70½	71	70⅞	71	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	14	14	13½	13½	12½	14	200
Colorado Coal & Iron	27½	27½	27	27	26½	27	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	9¾	10	2,070
Columbus & Hocking Coal	23	23½	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¾	1,055
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	135	135	133½	133½	134	133¾	135	1,678
Consolidated Gas Company	130½	131⅞	130	130	129	130	1,600
Delaware & Hudson	170½	171	168	169	169	169½	3,075
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	29¼	29¼	29	29	28	29	760
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35¼	33¼	33¾	33⅝	33¾	24,558
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100	102	100
Edison Electric Illuminating	51	51	48½	48½	48½	49	4,320
General Electric	95	95½	94¾	95	94½	95	1,150
Illinois Central	84	84¼	73¾	73¾	8	84¼	450
Iowa Central	25¾	27½	25¾	27½	26½	28	300
Iowa Central pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	3	6	100
Keokuk & Des Moines	18	18¾	18	18	18	18½	1,600
Laclede Gas	19	19	18¼	18¼	18	18½	700
Lake Erie & Western	69	69	68¾	68¾	68¾	70½	350
Lake Erie & Western pf	128⅞	129	128	128	128	128¾	1,600
Lake Shore	97	97	97	97	95	97½	100
Long Island	53	53	51	51	51¼	51½	6,290
Louisville & Nashville	10⅜	11	10½	10½	10⅜	11	1,140
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	43⅞	44	41½	42¾	41	42	1,610
Louisville, New Albany & Chi., pf	42½	43⅞	41½	42¾	41	42	2,075
Manhattan Consolidated	134½	134¾	132½	133⅝	133⅝	133⅞	100
Mexican National Construction	10	10	10	10	8	12	100
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis, & r	13	13	13	13	12¾	13½	430
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., & r	34¾	34¾	34	34	34	35	300
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	26⅝	26¾	26½	26¾	7,860
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13⅜	13	13	12⅝	13	2,925
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23½	23⅝	23	23	22⅞	23½	1,300
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	16	16	15	15¾	15
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	62	62	62	62	60	70	17
National Cordage	26½	27⅝	26	26	26	26½	2,755
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	26½	27⅝	26	26	26	28¼	925
National Lead Co	29¼	29¼	27¾	27⅞	28	28¼	1,561
National Lead Co. pf	80½	81	78½	78½	78	78½	375
National Starch	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	10⅜	12	415
New-Jersey Central	119⅜	119½	119	119	115½	117½	1,151
New-York Central	104	104	103½	103⅝	101¼	101¾	23,000
New-York & New England	35¾	35¾	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	100
New-York & Northern pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10	12	100
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	18	17¾	100
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	30	33	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15¾	14	14½	14	14¾	7,625
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	32	32	32	32			200
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	1,036
New-York, Susq. & Western	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	700
New-York, Susq. & Western pf	49½	49½	48½	48½	48	48½	700
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾	5¾	840
Northern Pacific	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾	7⅝	1,425
Northern Pacific pf	24¼	24⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22¼		3,402
Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	7	9	140
Ontario & Western	17⅞	18	17	17⅛	17	17⅜	5,245
Oregon Improvement	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N	8	8	8	8	7	9	250
Pacific Mail	16¾	18	16¾	18	17	18½	300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9	400
Philadelphia & Reading	22¾	22¾	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	16,660
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	147	147	147	147	148		10
Pullman Palace Car Company	177	177	176	177	177	177½	720
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4	1,575
Rich. & West Point pf., & r	17	17	17	17	10	17	300
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	108	108	108	108	106	109	130
St. Louis Southwestern	5¾	5¾	2½	2½	5½	5	6	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	10¾	9½	9½	9½	10	420
St. Paul & Duluth	28	28	27	27	26½	27	200
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅞	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	39	3,655
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110⅞	112½	110⅞	112¼	111¾	112½	600
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	104¾	106½	100
Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	19	19	18½	19½	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	16⅞	16	16½	16½	17	970
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	430
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	10¼	10	10¼			300
Third Avenue Railroad	157½	157½	157½	157½		9	50
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich	10¼	10¼	9	9	9	9¾	460
Union Pacific	19⅞	20¼	18½	19¼	19	19⅜	8,355
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf	7	7	7	7	7	6½	7¼	50
United States Express	56	56	53	53	53	56	60
United States Rubber	44¼	45	44	45	45	43½	45	524
Wabash	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8¾	370
Wabash pf	17⅜	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17	17¼	2,375
Western Union Telegraph	93⅞	93⅞	91¼	91¾	91⅝	91⅞	28,630
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅝	16⅞	16	16¼	15¾	16¼	3,455
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53¾	53⅞	53	53⅞	51¼	54	300
Wisconsin Central	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼	7	360
Total sales							399,275

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	$5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	74	74	73⅝	73⅝	27,000
At., T. & S. F. 6 2d					
2½s 4s, A	42¾	42¾	41	41¼	47,000
At. & Pac. 1s	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	108	108	108	108	4,000
Canada So. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Can. South. 2d	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1,000
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s, R	108½	108½	108½	108½	15,000
C. P. 6s, San Jo.					
Beln	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	75	75¼	74½	74½	26,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	104	104	104	104	11,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con 2 4s	81¾	81	81	81⅝	5,000
C. & R. 1st gen. 5s	99	99	99	99	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	43¾	44	43	43¾	39,000
C., B. & Q. ev. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	7,000
Col. Con. & Term. 1st	87	87	87	87	6,000
C., C., C. & I. con	118½	118½	118½	118½	10,000
C. & H. Val. 4½s	89	89	89	89	4,000
Detroit Gas 6s	45	45	45	45	1,000
D. & Rio G. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	5,000
Det., M. & M. 1 g.	25	25	25	25	2,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st	99	99	99	99	5,000
E., T. & C. A. 5s	96	96	96	96	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	80	80	80	80	10,000
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	105	105	105	105	11,000
Elk. & Big S. 1st	95	95	95	95	4,000
Erie 2d con	70¾	71	67	67	98,000
*Erie 2d con	70¾	70¾	66	66	165,000
Erie 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
F. & P. M. 6s, P. H.	97	97	97	97	5,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	74	74	74	74	2,000
Gen. Pac. con. 6s, & r	114	114	114	114	1,000
G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac	91	91	91	91	1,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 6s	80⅞	81	80⅞	80⅞	17,000
Han. & St. J. con.	114	114	114	114	10,000
Int. & G. N. 3d 6s	22	22	22	22	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	88	88	88	88	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	74	74	73	73	23,000
I. M. gen. 5s gtd	73	73	73	73	10,000
Jefferson 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Kan. Pacific con	83	83	78	80	14,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	70¾	70¾	70	70	11,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	44¾	45	44¾	45	35,000
Laclede Gas 1st	82¾	83	82¾	83	5,000
Lake S. 2d con	123½	123½	123½	123½	10,000
L. V. of N. J. 6s	96	96	96	96	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
L. & N. unified g. 4s	77	77	77	77	5,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn. 6s	99	100	99	99	43,000
L. N. A. & C. gen. 5s	73	73¾	72	72⅝	56,000
Manhattan C. 4s	91	91¾	91	91¼	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st	116¾	118	116¾	118	6,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M	120	120	120	120	1,000
M. & St. L. eq. 6s	107	107	107	107	7,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	55	55	55	55	4,000
M. & Ohio new 6s	113	113	113	113	4,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s, r	106	106	106	106	2,000
N. Y. C. ext. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	2,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. rfdg. 4s	83¾	83¾	83	83	61,000
N. of Cal. g. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	10,000
N. Pac. 1st	109	109¼	109	109¼	13,000
Nor. Pac. con. 5s	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼	15,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	52	52	52	52	10,000
N. W. s. f. 5s, r	105	106	105	106	1,000
Ore. Imp. con. 6s	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	14,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	84	84	84	84	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	10,000
Peo. & East. 1st	69	69	69	69	2,000
P. D. & E. Mid	40	40	40	40	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	83	83	83	83	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	57,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	25	25	25	25	53,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	10,000
Read. deb. inc.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	25,000
Read. gen. 4s	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	20,000
R. & W. P. 5s, s. f.	74	74¼	74	74¼	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	110	110	110	110	1,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	5,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, s. f.	24	24¾	23¾	24¾	21,000
Rio G. de W. 1st	69	69	68¾	68¾	9,000
Rock Island 1st c.	125	125	125	125	2,000
Rock Isl. deb. 6s	92	92	92¼	92¼	27,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	15,000
R., W. & O. cn.	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	5,000
St. L., K. C. & N. R. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	6,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	60	60½	60	60	69,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	17,000
St. P. & N. P. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	116	116	116	116	10,000
St. Paul term. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	121	121	121	121	3,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	3,000
St. P. 1st, S. W.	110	110	110	110	2,000
S. A. & A. P.	59½	59½	59½	59½	10,000
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s	74	74	74	74	6,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	8,000
T. & N. O. 1st	91	91	91	91	7,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	74½	74½	74	74	12,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	21¾	21¾	20½	20½	120,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st	68	68	68	68	2,000
Union Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	17,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Vir. Mid. gen	78	80¾	78	80¾	12,000
V. M. gen. stpd	77	77	77	77	2,000
Wabash 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	14,000
Wabash 2d	74¾	75	74¾	75	21,000
West Shore 4s, c.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	17,000
West Shore 4s, r.	101¾	101¾	101	101¾	21,000
W., St. L. & Pitts.	68	69	68	69	2,000
Coal 5s					
Total sales					$1,676,000

*Seller 60. †Seller 20 flat. ‡Including $5,000 at 109, seller 20 flat, and $6,000 at 109¼, seller 20 flat. §Seller 30 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	143	150	Mah. Coal R.	90	100
Alb. & Sus.	160	170	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	
Alton & T. H.	20	30	Man. Beach.	4	
Am. Coal	87		Md. Coal pf.	55	
Am. Dist. Tel.	45	47	Mex. Cent.	8¾	
Amer. Ex.	113	118	Minn. Iron		60
Bruns. Co.	8¾		Nat. Cord. pf., as pd.	82	85
C., R. & P. pf.	71	77	Nat. Lin. Oil	17	19
B., C. R. & N.	50		Nat. Starch	74½	
Chi. & Gt. W.		80	1st pf.	40	
C. & G. W. pf.	60		Nat. Starch 2d pf.	40	
Central Pac.	20½	21¾	New Cent. Co.	9	11
Chi. & Alton.	137		N. Y. & N. H.	195	197½
C. & N. W. pf.	139		N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cleve. & Pitts.	147		1st pf.	65	66
C. H. V. & T. pf.	64	70	Norfolk & So.	50	
Consol. Coal	28½		Nor. & W. pf.	22½	23
Den. & R. G.	10¾		Ohio South.	25	50
D. M. & Ft. D.	6¾	7½	Ohio & Miss.	18	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	22	40	Ore. R. & N.	97	35
D., S. S. & A.	7	8¼	Penn. Coal	260	
D., S. S. & A. pf.	17	24	Peo. & East.	4	7
E. T., V. & G.	1		Pitts. & W. pf.	30½	34
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	P., C., C. & St. L.	16	16½
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	2	6	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	51	53
Evans. & T. H.	75	80	Quicksilver	2	3
F. & P. M.	15	17	Quick. pf.	10	15
Ga. North. pf.	109	112	Rens. & Sar.	160	
G. R. & W.	7½	7¾	St. L. So.	95	
G. R. & W. pf., & r	14	17	St. P. & D. pf.	90	100
Homestake	14	16	St. Ill. cert.	69¾	70¼
Kan. & Mich.	8	10½	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
K. & D. M. pf.	10		Tol. & O. C.	56	60
Laclede G. pf.	66	70	Tol. & O. C. pf.	71	80
L., St. L. & T.	3	6	U. S. Rub. pf.	86	
*Unlisted.			Wells F. Ex.	125	133

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	39	39¼	38¾	38¾	300
Am. Sugar Ref	105	105½	104¼	104¼	7,220
At., Top. & S. Fe	22¾	23¼	21¾	21¾	6,240
Balt. & Ohio	77	77	77	77	100
Can. Southern	53	53	52¾	52¾	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	250
Col., H. V. & Tol.	29	30	29¼	29¼	200
Ches. & Ohio	19½	19½	18¾	19	300
Central of N. J.	119¾	119¾	119	119	160
Col. & Hock. Coal	10	10	10	10	100
Chicago	850,000	14,925	.....		
Surplus	743,650	.....	.....		168,445
For 9 months—					
Surplus	1,972,215	2,518,550			546,335

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight earnings for September decreased $727,397; mail and miscellaneous decreased $10,580, but passenger increased $122,543. For nine months freight decreased $1,644,220, mail and miscellaneous decreased $50,957, but passenger increased $220,378.

C., C. & St. L.			
Sept—			
Gross	$1,237,761	.....	$160,086
Op. expenses	902,612	.....	93,868
Net	335,149	.....	66,218
Int. and rentals	229,350	5,269	
Credit income acct.	105,400	.....	71,586
Three months to Sept. 30—			
Gross	3,650,155	.....	458,851
Op. expenses	2,787,764	.....	290,389
Net	862,391	.....	168,992
Int. and rentals	672,336	12,646	
Credit income acc.	210,054	.....	181,639

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47	50
†American Surety	180	195
American Type Founders' common	..	25
American Type Founders' pf	..	66
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	103½	105
Atlantic Trust	240	260
‡Beech Creek R. R. (4 ℘ cent. N. Y. Central)	85	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	96	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94½	96
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	90	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	162	164
Brooklyn Elevated	92½	93
Brooklyn Elevated (ceaslde ext. 5s)	83	88
Brooklyn Traction	17	..
Brooklyn Traction pf	68	73
Buffalo Street railway stock	50	..
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	90	..
Central Cross-Town	149	..
Central Park, North & East River	138	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	101¼	103½
Central Trust	920	960
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	70
Celluloid	..	88
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st certs	60	66
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	119	122
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	83½	..
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 6s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	186	..
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st 6s	103	..
Eighth Avenue	283	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	675
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	63
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	109½	112½
42d st., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	100
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	100½
†Georgia Pacific 1st	88½	91½
Georgia Pacific 2d	33	35
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	108	109½
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	85	..
Holland Trust Company stock	..	180
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	100	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	92	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	45
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	78	84
Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	..
Iron Steamboat	9	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	72
†Journeay & Burnham	58	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	97
Kings County Elevated	8	11
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	32
Little Rock & Memphis 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	24	24½
Lorillard pf. stock	102	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. Div. 6s	100½	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	139	143
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ℘ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	7	10
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74½	78
Mexican National Construction pf	7	10
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	3
North Shore Traction	17	19½
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	19	..
New-Orleans Traction common	..	20
New-Orleans Traction pf	..	67
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	108½	108½
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	193	197
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, (50 ℘ cent. paid)	78	79½
†New-York & Greenwood Lake 1st	28	35
New-York & Texas Land scrip	64½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	123½	..
Natural Gas Trust	118	120
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	89
Northwestern Telegraph	102	..
†New-York Biscuit	33	36
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	650	670
New-York Security & Trust	200	225
Old Dominion Steamship	70	80
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1¼
Omaha & St. Louis pf	..	4½
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	5
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	265
Postal

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 10.

OFFICE OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
P. O. BOX 346. NO. 95 MILK ST.

CIRCULAR NO. 69.
BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. NOTES,
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.

THE GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES of the Atchison Company, issued Nov. 1, 1888, and due Nov. 1, 1893, for $9,000,000, (and of which the company acquired since their issue $2,000,000, leaving $7,000,000 outstanding and in the hands of yourselves,) are upon an underlying lien to the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BOND INDENTURE of the Company, dated Oct. 15, 1889, which originated with the Financial Reorganization of the Company, under which as well provision was made for the retention by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, of GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of an equal amount of such bonds, $9,000,000, to provide for ultimate retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

The Directors of the Atchison Company believe it to be advantageous to the company to defer retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES five years, or until Nov. 1, 1898, the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS reserved remaining with the Trustee until required for purpose of such retirement.

The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of the EXTENDED GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be payable in GOLD.

The Company now offers to the holders of the GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES the right of such extension at par with a cash Commission of five (5) per cent., to be paid by the Company on November 1, 1893, to such holders as will signify their assent on or before October 25, instant.

The NOTES of those holders who have not assented to extension by Oct. 25, inst., will be acquired and paid for in full on Nov. 1 by a syndicate who will extend the NOTES for the period above stated.

Holders are respectfully asked to promptly communicate their wishes in writing to

J. W. REINHART, President,
95 Milk St., Boston.

Those who assent will be notified when to present their NOTES at the office of the Company for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of cash premium, payable Nov. 1.

By order the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1893.

Holders of Assented Notes are now notified that they can present them at offices of

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK;
ATCHISON COMPANY,
95 MILK ST., BOSTON,

after to-day, for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1st. Coupons for November 1st Interest will be paid in usual manner.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Holders of non-assented notes will receive principal and interest to Nov. 1 for their notes upon surrender of the same to the undersigned at the banking house of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., 113 Devonshire St., Boston, after Oct. 31, 1893.

W. A. MITCHELL, Agent.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws, acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice President.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,
George F. Baker,	Richard A. Mccurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Edwin Packard,
George Griswold Haven,	Henry W. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	William C. Whitney,
	J. Hood Wright.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

GENERAL OFFICES, PEARL COR. ELM ST., NEW-YORK, 27th October, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the office of the company, at the corner of Elm and Pearl Sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, to take action upon the question of authorizing the issue of $1,750,000 of additional Bonds, under and pursuant to the provisions of the company's mortgage or deed of trust (and supplement thereto) dated 14th March, 1890, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee; and upon such other questions as may properly come before the meeting.

For the purpose of such meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 9TH OF NOVEMBER, and will reopen on the 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SPENCER TRASK,
CHAS. E. CROWELL,
GEO. FOSTER PEABODY,
C. H. CO-TO-CHE,
F. S. SMITHERS,
D. O. MILLS,
R. R. BOWKER,
} A Majority of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company in that behalf, at a meeting of the board duly called and held, a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of John M. Shoe, President of said company, in the City of Jackson, Mich., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January A. D., 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and act upon a resolution whereby there be offered, that said company surrender its special charter and incorporate under the act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, entitled "An act to revise the laws providing for the incorporation of railroad companies and to regulate the running and management, and to fix the duties and liabilities of all railroad and other corporations owning or operating any railroad in this State," approved May 1, 1873.—[Detroit Tribune, Oct. 4, 1893. E. W. BARBER, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New-York, held Sept. 19, 1893, Section 1 of Article II. of the by-laws of said company was altered so as to read as follows: There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Thursday in November in each and every year, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y.

CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nov. 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.

JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

Elections.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1893.

An election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the bank on Tuesday, Nov. 14. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Insurance.

NEDERLAND

Life Insurance Company, L'd.

Established in 1858 in Amsterdam, Holland, Assets to Liabilities, 159 PER CENT. New system of life insurance, combining low rates with ample security. Unprecedented inducements to the insurable public.

U. S. Office, 874 Broadway, New-York.
AGENTS WANTED.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 106 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, inst.

J. W. REINHART, President.
Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
29 Broadway, New-York City, Oct. 30, 1893.

A dividend of three per centum upon the par value of each share of the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company has this day been declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable on the first day of December, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Bankers, No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, to the holders of record of such Preferred Stock upon the closing of the Preferred Stock Transfer Books. The said books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on Saturday, the 18th day of November, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, and will remain closed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.
B. F. MUNRO, Secretary.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY,
36 and 38 Nassau St.
NEW YORK, October 19, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of one (1) per cent, payable on and after November 1.

S. B. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1893.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Nov. 15, 1893, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 31, 1893.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE YELLOW PINE COMPANY,
16 BEAVER ST., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock of this company, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 25, 1893.

Transfer books will be closed Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, 1893.

C. W. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.) for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1893, payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Nov. 10, 1893.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, inclusive.

A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 28, 1893.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.

SIST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent, free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1893.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1893.

ELBERT SNEDEKER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
52-38 EAST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1893.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. GURNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 24, 1893.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, prox.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen Nov. 3, prox.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.,
The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

JAMES B. PLUM, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY CO.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1893.

Coupons of the following-named companies, maturing Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company on and after that date.

DALLAS AND WACO RAILWAY CO.
BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.

C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.
Treasurer's Office,
NEW YORK, 27th October, 1893.

Coupons of the General Mortgage (Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid on and after that date at the Central Trust Company, New-York.

M. W. BARBE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1893.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908.—Coupons due 1st Nov. will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New-York.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From NOVEMBER 1 on deposits made not later than NOVEMBER 3, and remaining in bank on JANUARY 1, 1894, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The issue of Spalding's Athletic Library which will be published to-day will be devoted to the game of handball and how to play it. Maurice W. Deshong is the author. Sketches are given of the principal players, the game is fully described, and rules and regulations are given. The book will be found valuable by those who are fond of the game or desirous to learn it. It will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, by the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway.

—The second pigeon-shooting contest between J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City and Frank Class, the Eastern expert, will take place on Saturday at the Morrisdown (N. J.) Driving Park. One hundred birds each will be shot at.

—David St. John, the champion pugilist of Wales, and Jem Smith of England are to be matched to fight for $5,000 a side, London prize-ring rules. The fight is to be held in France.

—Miss Mary Hamilton of England has started to ride horseback from Paris to St. Petersburg, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. She is accompanied by a groom and other servants.

TO MANAGE THE BIG GAME

UNIVERSITY CLUB WILL BE IN CHARGE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

Yale and Princeton's Managers Asked the Club to Take Control of Their Football Contest — The Place Not Yet Chosen, but the Long-Haired Youths Will Probably Battle Over the Pigskin on Manhattan Field—Only Reasonable Charges to be Exacted.

The University Athletic Club has decided to accept the management of the Yale-Princeton Thanksgiving Day football game in this city. As yet the grounds have not been selected, but the chances of the contest taking place on grounds other than Manhattan Field are very slim. There was some talk of the players going over to Eastern Park, in Brooklyn, but the scheme has practically been abandoned.

Princeton has favored Manhattan Field from the outset, but a friend of C. H. Byrne of the Brooklyn Club has been at work with the Yale managements trying to secure the contest for Eastern Park. This friend is a Yale graduate, and he was instructed to offer the park at the collegians' own terms. On that account Manager Holter was in favor of going across the bridge, but to this the Tigers would not consent, and from a reliable source it has been learned that, practically, Manhattan Field has been chosen for the game. It has been claimed that the soil at Eastern Park, in case of rainy weather, is better than that of the field up in Harlem. This was but a weak point in favor of the Brooklyn ground, and, all other things considered, it was declared advisable to use Manhattan Field.

Here is the correspondence that passed between the representatives of the college and the University Athletic Club relative to the management of the game:

To the Council of the University Athletic Club:

GENTLEMEN: As representatives of the Yale and Princeton Football Associations we desire to place in your hands the entire management of the game to be played on the coming Thanksgiving Day.

Appreciating your efficient and satisfactory management of the game in 1892, at extremely short notice, when the club acted without the slightest reward, we feel that we cannot do better than leave all arrangements for the coming contest in your hands to be carried out according to your best judgment.

We can assure you that in this request we voice the sentiments of both undergraduates and alumni, and trust that you will favor them and us by accepting with us this responsibility and managing the game as you did a year ago for the convenience of the college world and public at large without fear or favor. Awaiting your reply, we remain,

J. MACN. THOMPSON, Princeton F. B. A.
E. O. HOLTER, Yale F. B. A.

Oct. 27, 1893.

THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB,
55 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW-YORK.

Messrs. J. MacN. Thompson and E. O. Holter:

GENTLEMEN: After careful consideration of your communication of the 27th inst. relating to the Thanksgiving Day game, the council has decided to accede to your request, and to assume the management of the game as your representative, upon the explicit understanding (which we know to be yours also) that the game shall be managed for the accommodation of the college world and the public at large at reasonable charges, rather than with a view to realizing the largest possible sum of money therefrom, and that the managers or other representatives of the respective football associations shall act upon or with such committee or committees as we shall appoint. It is proper to add that the council has accepted this trust with the greatest reluctance, and only on account of the urgency of your request, realizing as it does that, under the most favorable circumstances and with ample time, it is impossible to accommodate or satisfy 25,000 people with 15,000 seats, and that, in the short period now remaining before the game, it would be doubly impossible to do justice in all respects, whether to the universities, the public, or the club we represent.

We would suggest that in future it would be to the advantage of your associations to arrange not later than Oct. 1 with whomsoever you may secure to act for you in the management of the game.

H. W. BANKS, Jr.,
Secretary of the University Athletic Club.

Oct. 28, 1893.

The committee appointed by the club to take charge of the affairs of the game of which Mr. Charles F. Mallowan is a member will hold a meeting to-day. Aside from selecting the playing grounds the committee will have charge of every other thing connected with the contest. The members did not care to assume this responsibility, and so they left it to the Captains of the contesting colleges to decide upon.

SCHOOLBOYS HAVE CRACK TEAMS.

Never So Much Interest as Now Shown in Interscholastic Football.

The boys in the various private schools of this city are now devoting nearly all of their spare time to football. Indeed, the enthusiasm this year for this particular sport is much greater than has been the case in any previous year. Pleasant afternoons the football grounds in Central Park are fairly alive with young, healthy, and lively boys, and the leather oval does not have much time for rest when it comes under the tender mercies of the young school players. The Interscholastic Football League, composed of many of the leading schools in the city has just completed its arrangements for the present season and formulated a schedule of games. The first game in this league series will take place on election day between the teams from Harvard and Cutler Schools.

Harvard School this year has put two teams in the field. The first team, composed of the big boys, is made up of Tenney, Wickham, Dean, H. Coman, Webster, B. Atkinson, C. Atkinson, Rimon, Whitney, (Captain,) Paterson, and Smith. The second team is Quimby, (Captain,) Wallace, F. Craig, Coman, Sanger, Stratton, Ballou, Wickham, Roberts, McBeard, and Brown. The average weight of the first is 135 pounds and the second 118. The second team will play Cutler School to-morrow. The first team has already beaten the De La Salle Institute eleven by 10 to 0, and has been beaten by the Columbia College fifth team by 12 to 4. The Harvard boys are showing up very well this year and expect to make a good record in the interscholastic series. Berkeley School also has a strong team and has been coached by Wurtenburg of the New-York Athletic Club, Yale's famous player.

Packard Business College has placed a formidable school team in the field which expects to roll up many victories before the football fever dies out. The men on it are Davis, (Captain,) Farnish, Sielke, Gerwig, Oppenheimer, Becker, Gardner, Kendall, Timmons, Cleland, and Betjeman. They average 134 pounds in weight and have already beaten the De La Salle team by 10 to 4. These two teams will play again to-morrow.

The De La Salle Institute team is made up as follows: Right end, Johnson; right tackle, White; right guard, McGuire; centre, Farley; left tackle, Vesey; left guard, Sullivan; left end, Tiffeny; quarter back, Brennan; half backs, O'Shea and Schickle; full back, Beara. Beara is also Captain. They have beaten the Staten Island Academy 18 to 0, and, besides being taken by Packard, they have come to a 4 to 4. A team from the Eastman Athletic Club beat them by 12 to 10. To-day they play Barnard School, and to-morrow will play Harvard, and later Hamilton Institute.

The boys from Halsey's, Callison's, and a few other schools have organized what they call the Fifty-eighth Street team and are doing good work. Its members are: Full back, Black; half backs, Le Boutillier and Kemp; right end, Collins; right tackle, Brennan; right guard, Hoffman; centre, Frank Travers; left guard, Clopton; left tackle, Neidlinger; left end, Beach; quarter back, McClave. The Captain is Louis Boutillier. They will play Cutler School this week.

In Brooklyn the boys of the four schools—Adelphi Academy, Polytechnic Institute, High School, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College—have formed a championship league, and will play a series of games for the title of "boss kickers of Brooklyn." The boys are training hard for these games, and are eagerly watching each other's form on the practice grounds to get a line on the tactics to be used, their smaller way, the rivalry between the four teams is as keen as that shown between the regular college elevens, and locally the interest is nearly as great.

The team regarded as the most formidable is that composed of the Adelphi Academy boys. It is made up as follows: Otterson, full back; Bruce, left half back; Payne, right half back; Seldon, quarter back; Simpson, left end; Romer, left tackle; Munson, left guard; Nichols, centre; Edwards, right guard; Loomis, right tackle; James, right end. Substitutes—Geer, Lippenon, and Ralph. The average weight of the boys is 142 pounds. The first game of the season was played last Thursday with the boys of the Barnard School at Mount Morris Park. The Adelphi boys were beaten 6 to 0, but made an able-bodied kick against the decisions of the referee. The Adelphi players claim that the ball was given to their opponents on several occasions when it should have been retained by them. Had they received fair treatment the Brooklyn team assert that they would have won the game hands down. The playing of Simpson, Romer, and Loomis was especially good in this game. The Adelphis will play he Pingry School team at Elizabeth, N. J., to-morrow, Columbia will be met in this city for two years. The Adelphi alumni on election day, Nov. 7, at Prospect Park, Bryant & Stratton's Business College on Thursday, Nov. 9, and the boys of the Brooklyn High School on Saturday, Nov. 11, at Eastern Park.

The star kickers of the High School eleven are: Robinson, left tackle; Wheeler, guard; Ormsted, centre; Young, right guard; McLaughlin, right tackle; Black, right end; Cavanagh, quarter back; Powell, right half back, and Cohen, full back. The average weight of the team is 163 pounds. The Adelphi Academy players regard them as their most formidable opponents in the championship series.

Next in order comes the Polytechnic institute team. These players, usually designated as "Poles," average in weight 158 pounds, but are not kicking in such form as to frighten the two leading teams.

The Bryant and Stratton Business College team averages in weight 145 pounds.

MAY NOT PLAY THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Yale's Position on the Modified Undergraduate Rule.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—If the University of Pennsylvania carries out her threat of playing men on her football team whom the newly-adopted rule make ineligible, there will, according to Manager Holter of Yale, be no game between Yale and the Pennsylvanians this year. Mr. Holter said last night: "Before leaving New-York Saturday I presented our position to Capt. Mackey, telling him that the arrangements for the place and matters of detail of the game were entirely undecided, and, as the contest takes place in two weeks, something must be done at once. I said that when the University of Pennsylvania was willing to abide by the membership rules of the association Yale was ready to make plans for the annual games, but not before. Yale will not play the University of Pennsylvania this year unless she abides by the rule passed, and Manager Judd of Wesleyan tells me that he will also refuse to play the University of Pennsylvania unless the same conditions govern the match."

Manager Holter denied that the lease of Manhattan Field had been signed by himself and Manager Thompson of Princeton for the Thanksgiving Day game. Manager Holter says his object in canceling the Yale-Tufts game scheduled for next Wednesday was because Tufts was so weak that the Yale team would be losing a week's practice in playing her. A practice game with the second eleven will be arranged instead. Sanford, the Captain of the Law School eleven and centre rush two years ago, began practice for the team to-day. He has not, however, been approached by the Yale management. Harmon Graves, last year's half back, has written to the Yale management from Lehigh, where he is coaching, that he has received no money whatever for coaching this season and wishes to try for the team again. He says he will be on hand to-day or to-morrow. The Yale management will look into his case before allowing him to play, to prevent any claim of professionalism by other colleges.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The undergraduate body at Princeton are very much gratified that a conclusion has been reached in regard to the undergraduate rule. Though many feel that the action taken by the delegate sent to the meeting by Princeton was unjust to the University of Pennsylvania, yet the majority are ready to co-operate with the management and feel that this was the only thing that could be done consistently. Princeton has been in favor of a substitute rule since the very beginning of the agitation of the question, and went to the first meeting of the colleges with the intention of passing a substitute rule, but not until Friday night were they successful.

Capt. Trenchard has shown his sympathy for the position of the University of Pennsylvania in signifying his intention to waive the protesting of the majority of the men upon their team which the new rule debars. There is positive evidence that three of the men upon the University of Pennsylvania team may be classed as professionals, and these men may be protested, though the others will doubtless be allowed to play.

The aim of the management was to pass a modification of the rule, which shall debar those who come to college merely to play football and are professionals, and this naturally debars the University of Pennsylvania of some of her men. But owing to the late date at which the rule has been passed, the men will not be protested beyond the Pennsylvania game. While it is hoped that the rule may prevent the necessity of playing against a professional or post-graduate team in the future and also do away with such a controversy as that which has just been completed.

Cornell's Despondent Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—It would be difficult to find among all the colleges of the East a more thoroughly demoralized team than returned here from New-York after the Princeton game. Not that Cornell expected to win in that game; no such expectations were indulged even by the most sanguine. There was no doubt that Princeton would win; the only question was, by how large a score? The size of the score was a surprise. The defeat was felt the more keenly by football men at Cornell because last year it seemed that the Cornell eleven had played so well that it had been recognized by its other colleges of the East, and games in the future seemed secure. Now, in the first great game which Cornell played in the metropolis she met such crushing defeat as to seriously imperil her chances of securing other games with the large colleges in succeeding years. Cornell had felt that if games could be arranged each year in New-York and could become established events, her financial management would be on a sound basis and the success of her eleven in the future be assured. The defeat on Wednesday by Tufts College awoke the latent spirits of the players and the playing has again resumed some of its former spirit. Edwin Yawger, Captain of the team in '90, has returned, and is coaching the men in blocking and interference. His presence in the field is of much worth to the men. An infusion of new blood is taking place and men are being rapidly changed to new positions. The team is undergoing a revolution.

Upton to Coach Williamstown.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Upton has definitely decided not to play with Harvard this Fall, and he has accepted the offer to coach the Williams team. He left for Williamstown to-day to begin regular work. No reason has been given for Upton's action, although the decision was not wholly unexpected.

Princeton's Team Practices in Secret.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The 'Varsity gates were closed to-day to all except substitutes and coachers. Dr. Greene of the Theological Seminary takes exceptions to the statements which have appeared in regard to his views on football. He does not wish the public to think that he is opposed to all healthful sports, but to ignore the seminary team making no display of town. The necessarily handicaps the sport and has led to the cancelation of all of the games scheduled, and the team has disbanded.

Changes in Yale's Eleven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—"Pa" Corbin, Captain of the famous '88 Yale eleven, saw the Yale-West Point game Saturday. At its close he said to Capt. Hinkey: "Take that man McCrea off the first eleven permanently." Hinkey took the advice, and to-day McCrea was transferred to the second eleven, "Harry" Cross took his place, and displayed great strength. It is thought that this change will be permanent, and the veteran McCrea will be retired.

Vance McCormick, Captain of last year's eleven, arrived to-day and assisted Rhodes in coaching. Longacre, the oarsman, tried for tackle to-day, but injured his knee and retired in ten minutes. Chadwick and Adee also received sprained ankles. Richards was taken on the 'Varsity side at full back and played a star game. Sanford did not play to-day. He will leave with the Law School eleven on its Western trip to-morrow night.

Goals and Touch-downs.

—The board in charge of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania has passed resolutions in which the following language is used: "We deem and consider the rules adopted by that association, (the Intercollegiate Football,) at its meeting on Oct. 12, 1893, unconstitutional, void, and of no effect, and that the Captain of the football team be and he is hereby instructed to act accordingly. That the board deem it their duty to sustain the amateur reputation of their team, and that they hereby invite a full and thorough investigation of the charges above referred to by any accredited official of the newspapers in which they were preferred, or by any official representative of any of the colleges in the association, and that the board hereby instructs the captain to give all possible information and to afford all reasonable facilities for the investigation thus invited."

—Winchester D. Osgood, the University of Pennsylvania player, has made an affidavit in which he declares the statements that he had received at Cornell, and now was receiving at Pennsylvania, compensation for playing football, "false as a whole and in every particular." In fact, he received no compensation whatever for participating in athletics at Cornell; that he received no pecuniary consideration whatsoever or promise of such an inducement for him to enter the University of Pennsylvania, nor has he since entering said university received or been promised any pecuniary compensation whatsoever, direct or indirect, as a consideration for any inducement to him to play football; that he is a bona fide student, and has passed all his examinations and has been advanced with his class.

—Capt. Ide of Williams is quoted as saying: "Yale is a good way behind Harvard in all points of team play. The greatest discrepancy is in the interference. Yale is widely outclassed in this. The Yale men get through the line to tackle, but the centre play is poor. We held their centre well all through the game Wednesday, and gained ground through Beard ourselves. The Yale tackles are not in good form yet, either, and we made gains through them. The fact that Yale scored 82 points while Harvard got but 52 ten days ago shows nothing to Yale's credit. We are at our weakest now. Harvard will be very better than a high school team, and Yale should have made a great deal better record than she did."

—When Princeton and Pennsylvania meet in Philadelphia on Saturday next the spectators will witness a contest for "blood." Perhaps no such intfeeling ever existed between two teams.

—Next Saturday the Crescents will meet the Boston Athletic Association team at Eastern Park. Many old Harvard men play on the Boston eleven.

—Harvard's game against Cornell next Saturday at Manhattan Field will be the first appearance of the Crimson team in this city for five years.

—Knipe, the Pennsylvania full-back, many believe, is the best man in that position in the country.

FIELD TRIALS OF BEAGLES.

Runners in the National Club's Meet at Nanuet.

NANUET, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The running in the fourth annual field trial of the National Beagle Club began here to-day. The morning was clear and cool and promised an excellent day's sport with the hounds. The attendance was not as large as in former years. Among the club members and sportsmen present are H. L. Kreuder, H. F. Schellhass, J. W. Appleton, George Laick, F. W. Chapman, H. V. Jamieson, John Bateman, W. H. Hyland, Joe Lewis, Bradford S. Turpin, G. W. Rogers, H. W. Lacy, Pottinger Dorsey, C. Bailey Doub, George F. Reed, Mark Lewis, Jr., of Canoensburg, Penn.; Ira Carrier, Punxsutawney, Penn.; C. W. Quynn, Frederick, Md., and A. D. Fiske of Worcester, Mass.

There was no bench show held in connection with the trials this year. The filling of classes, drawing from the same, and measuring of dogs began at 11 A. M. Joe Lewis of Modus, Conn., and Bradford S. Turpin of Rochester, Mass., Secretary of the Brunswick Fur Club, who are to judge the dogs in the field, officiated in the ring. The entries numbered thirty-eight, with only three absent. The quality of the dogs is superior as a whole to any former trials, and is fully equal to that seen in any of the bench shows.

At 1 o'clock the first brace drawn was put down in a brush meadow opposite the Kreuder homestead.

In Class A the winners were:

First Heat.—Fanny Racer, handled by Mark Lewis, Jr.; Gypsy A., by F. W. Chapman.

Second Heat.—Rambler, handled by Pottenger Dorsey; Halcyon, by W. H. Hyland.

Third Heat.—Tride, handled by George Laick; Model, by Mark Lewis, Jr.

This completed the runs for to-day. To-morrow the balance of this class will be run. The winners of the heats run will not be decided till all the entries to this class have run.

Zimmerman Lowers a Record.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30.—Zimmerman made the fastest one-third of a mile on record at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, making the distance in 0:35. Last week Tyler made one-third of a mile in 0:37 at Hampden Park, in Springfield. The Banker brothers made the pace. The track and wind were not in his favor this afternoon, making the smash-up of records by the brilliant cyclist the more remarkable. Wheelmen in this city are highly elated that Zimmerman's great time has been made at Charter Oak Park.

Racing at Elizabeth.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Armitage, 108 pounds, (Sims,) 11 to 5, won; Fixaro, 108, (Lambier,) 2 to 1, second; Harrington, 108, (Midgely,) 4 to 1, third. Robin Hood, Aurelian, Charlie D., Sappho, Miemac, Queen, Ornus, Galloping King, Milan, and Annette also ran. Time—1:09¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Prince George, 122, pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 3, won; Redskin, 110, (Midgely,) 12 to 1, second; Comanche, 122, (Reagan,) 5 to 1, third. Tom Skidmore also ran. Time—1:43¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Addie, 109 pounds, (Sims,) even, won; Uncle Jess, 108, (Ballard,) 8 to 1, second; Play or Pay, 105, (Griffin,) 16 to 5, third. Khaftan, Treasure, Lorimer, Lita, Bellwood, and Old Dominion also ran. Time—1:16.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Roche, 101 pounds, (Griffin,) 8 to 1, won; Hacceland, 120, (Sims,) 11 to 20, second; Sleipner, 116, (Lambley,) 5 to 1, third. Loantaka and Fidelio also ran. Time—1:50.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Poor Jonathan, 106 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Strathmuid, 101, (N. Hill,) 13 to 5, second; Chiswick, 101, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, third. Bid Mid, Lallah, Priscilla, Lemon Blossom, Plenty, and Seven also ran. Time—1:16¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Bolero, 98 pounds, (J. Lambley,) 7 to 10, won; Rioo, 99, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, second; Miss Kittie, 94, (Lolo,) 3 to 1, third. Chesapeake, St. Anthony, Azrael, Miss Bess, and Buairis also ran. Time—1:16.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Kingston, 124 pounds; Wah Him, Roy Lochiel, and Rival, 120 each; Derfargilla, 114.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Stockton and Candelabra, 108 pounds each; Foxford and Copyright, 102 each; The Ironmaster, 99; Lotion and Tom Flynn, 97 each; Hasty, 90; Marshal, 88.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Maude Ward gelding and Trinculo, 115 pounds each; Florence, 110; Drum Major, Enfield, and Factotum, 108 each; Nahma, 104; Immibid and Roonomist, 103 each; Longbrook, 102; Merritt, 100; Oporto, Elberon, Captain Sinclair, and Clansman, 97 each; Maggie Smith, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Chattanooga, 112 pounds; Will Elliott and Tartarian, 110 each; Sandowne and Shelly Tuttle, 108 each; Midnight and Uncle Jess, 107 each; Ingot and Lansing, 102 each; Our Maggie, Mary S., and Faithful, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. King Cadmus, 108 pounds; Portchester, 106; Void, 100; Killkenny, 94; Reynard, 92; Matuchin, Harry Alonzo, Detroit, Townsend, and Plenty, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Will Elliott, Madstone, Merdotte, Aeroiite, and Midnight, 110 pounds each; Persistence and Annie Bishop, 107 each; West Park, Verona, and Pirate Chief, 87 each; Dauntless and Enfield, 82 each.

Harvard Freshman Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—The Harvard freshman athletic games took place this afternoon and resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—F. McCarthy first, W. J. Denholm second. Time—0:10 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—W. Capen first, W. R. Brinkerhoff second. Time—8:45.

440-Yard Dash.—W. R. Nansfield first, A. W. Blakemore second. Time—0:53 3-5.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY

SYSTEM UNDER WHICH THE PAYMASTER GENERAL WORKS.

More Capable and Experienced Bookkeepers Sadly Needed—The New Naval Supply Fund a Great Improvement—Purchases from the Lowest Bidder Not Always Advisable—An Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Stewart, Paymaster General of the Navy, says:

"The demands upon the department of supplies and accounts during the past year have been unusually great, owing to the presence in navy-yard ports for very considerable periods of the largest number of ships in commission and preparing for commission, witnessed for many years. That these demands, innumerable, multifarious, and urgent, have been met quietly and with so little delay shows the capability of the system under which we are working, and indicates the degree of progress made in its development. Its further success depends now and henceforth on the interest evinced in it by the officers to whom its administration is committed, the capacity and fidelity of the appointees in the General Storekeeper's Department at the several yards, and the employment in this bureau of a sufficient force of capable and experienced bookkeepers.

In this respect the bureau is sadly deficient at the present time. Expert accountants are absolutely indispensable in the department of supplies and accounts, both in the bureau itself and at the several yards. The General Storekeeper is a bonded officer and held to a strict accountability for the property committed to his care. The accounts, which in minute detail he is obliged to maintain, the information and reports he is constantly called upon to furnish, and the vast amount of current work that is at all times demanding the closest and most painstaking attention, render it absolutely necessary that the persons appointed for duty in his office should be men of more than ordinary intelligence, ability, and experience.

"I would respectfully recommend that such regulations be established as shall require these employes to pass a satisfactory examination before receiving appointments.

"The naval supply fund recommended in my last annual report, and established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, is in operation in the principal yards, viz., New-York, Norfolk, and Mare Island. Care is taken to purchase under it only such ordinary commercial articles as are in frequent demand and to keep a supply of them constantly on hand. As the stores are issued, charges are made against the proper appropriations, and the fund reimbursed by adjustment through the accounting officers of the Treasury. If judgment and vigilance are exercised at the navy yards in keeping up the stock of such stores as experience indicates are sure to be called for, there need never be an hour's delay in supplying to ships the greater portion of those articles the procurement of which has heretofore been attended with so much annoying routine and vexatious delay. The benefits that will result from the establishment of the fund will become every day more and more apparent as increased use is made of it.

"The purchase of supplies in all cases from the lowest bidder is neither advantageous nor economical, but, on the contrary, is productive often times of serious delay in obtaining necessary and urgently-needed articles, owing to repeated rejections, involving not infrequently additional expense to the Government, and the delivery finally of the poorest articles that will pass inspection, an article which, by reason of inferior quality, must soon be replaced, necessitating further expenditure of money. The navy has suffered for many years from being obliged to make purchases from the lowest bidder, and I recommend that Congress be asked to authorize awards to be made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable article, in conformity with the law governing the purchase of supplies for the use of the army.

"The inventory of supplies on hand for which the sum of $10,000 was appropriated in the act of March 3, 1893, is now in progress. A further reduction has been made since my last report in the quantity of stores in general stock, showing a continuance of the beneficial effects of consolidation.

"It seems to me fitting and desirable, in view of the amount of business demanding the attention of the Paymaster General and the weighty responsibility resting upon him, that there should be an Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and I recommend that Congress be asked to authorize that an officer of the Pay Corps shall be detailed as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, who shall act as Chief of Bureau in the absence of the Paymaster General, and who shall receive the sea pay of his grade.

"The act of Aug. 5, 1882, provided that the number of Paymasters should be reduced from fifty to forty, the Passed Assistant Paymasters from thirty to twenty, and the Assistant Paymasters from twenty to ten. Since this reduction has been effected, considerable embarrassment has been experienced from the lack of a sufficient number of officers in the lower grades. Owing to the greater number of vessels now in commission and the importance of having assistants to the General Storekeepers at navy yards, it would be greatly to the interest of the service to restore the grade of Assistant Paymaster to its original number, and I, therefore, recommend that Congress be asked to fix the number of Assistant Paymasters at twenty, and that hereafter all appointments to the Pay Corps be made from graduates of the Naval Academy.

FOLLOWED HER LOVER TO DEATH.

Two Suicides in England That Reveal a Story of Unfaithfulness.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lydia Bloss committed suicide at her residence, Whitehead Grove, Chelsea, on Friday last. She shot herself with a revolver. Her death has led to the discovery that her suicide was linked with that of the Hon. Frederick Charles Howard, brother of the Earl of Effingham, who on Thursday last shot and killed himself at his residence, 34 Evelyn Terrace.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Howard returned a verdict that he had killed himself while laboring under aberration of the mind. It is now learned that Mrs. Bloss, whose husband is in America, was Howard's mistress. Howard's wife, Lady Constance, who is the daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea, discovered the liaison and was about to bring an action for divorce against him. After Howard's death Mrs. Bloss told a friend that she and Howard had discussed the situation, and that Howard had urged upon her that they both ought to commit suicide.

The day after Howard's death Mrs. Bloss procured a revolver and shot herself in the head.

Pleads Guilty to Robbing Students.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—In the Cambridge District Court to-day a German named Carl Lelman was arraigned on the charge of robbing rooms of Harvard students. He was arrested early yesterday morning while attempting to escape from the Holyoke House after entering a number of rooms, including that of one of the professors, who was aroused by the fellow and gave the alarm. Lelman gave the name of William Brown, and said he had just arrived in this country. He pleaded guilty and was held in $500 bail for the action of the February Grand Jury.

Said to be One of Mrs. Fries's Swindlers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 30.—Max Louis, son-in-law of Mrs. Jacob Fries of 146 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, who dropped dead recently on learning she had bought two bags of brass filings for $13,000 on the supposition that it was gold dust, called on Prosecutor Crane today. He said Schaffer, who brought about the sale, had been arrested in Brooklyn. His object here was to have him indicted, as the sale took place here. Louis went before the Grand Jury this afternoon.

Anxious Concerning Her Brother.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Rose Wunderling of this place is anxious concerning the whereabouts of her brother, Burkhard Wunderling. She has heard nothing of him since June 5, when she met him at Castle Garden, New-York, upon the arrival of her parents from Germany. He then said he lived in Jersey City, but did not give his occupation or residence.

TO PAY CITY BILLS.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Prepares the Provisional Budget.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, went into executive session, and signed the provisional budget for 1894 after pruning it down by striking out about $1,000,000. There was no contention.

The item of $200,000 for a new police signal system was stricken out. This was the appropriation that was so persistently objected to by Controller Myers, and his friends regard its elimination from the budget as a victory for the Controller's idea.

The original estimates of the heads of the various city departments and bureaus was $43,286,791, but the board during its consideration of these estimates had reduced the total to $38,296,633, and the General Fund, made up of accumulated unexpended balances, reduces the total of the provisional budget to $34,596,633.69. Before this result was reached Mayor Gilroy said that the total would have been $135,000 less than the budget for 1893 except for the increase of State taxes.

From this item for State taxes $608,000 was struck off on the motion of Mayor Gilroy, because he said that the law which requires the people of this city to pay that amount for caring for the insane of the State, when the city expends $800,000 for the care of its insane is unjust and unconstitutional.

"We will test the question, at any rate," said the Mayor.

Before adjourning, the board received and ordered on file bills aggregating $19,900 from ex-Judges Dittenhoefer and O'Donohue and Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach, and Johnson, for services rendered in defending Messrs. Koch, Meakim, and Fitzpatrick against the charge of malfeasance brought against them when they were Excise Commissioners.

The following table shows the provisional estimates for 1894 as compared with the final estimate for 1893:

Objects and Purposes.	Allowed in Provisional Estimate for 1894.	Allowed in the Final Estimate of 1893.
The Mayoralty	$28,000.00	$28,000.00
The Common Council	88,000.00	88,000.00
The Finance Department	301,700.00	301,700.00
Interest on the city debt	5,080,217.45	4,948,582.09
Redemption and installments of principal of the city debt	1,648,737.57	1,499,021.10
State taxes and common schools for State	4,112,266.62	3,554,458.33
Rents	141,480.00	113,550.00
Armories and drillrooms—Rents	27,350.00	39,050.00
Wages	57,636.00	58,668.00
Judgments	125,000.00	375,000.00
Law Department	205,700.00	202,000.00
Department of Public Works	3,094,880.00	3,014,020.00
Department of Public Parks	1,134,455.00	1,096,455.00
Department of Street Improvements—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	329,360.00	353,472.00
Department of Public Charities and Correct'n.	2,273,176.00	2,223,425.00
Health Department	423,580.00	470,236.00
Police Department	5,126,647.00	5,309,886.04
Department of Street Cleaning	2,361,410.00	2,200,000.00
Fire Department	2,235,017.00	2,223,133.50
Department of Buildings	203,100.00	214,250.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	128,220.00	128,220.00
Board of Education	4,624,654.97	4,480,448.23
College of the City of New-York	150,000.00	150,000.00
The Normal College	125,000.00	125,000.00
Printing, Stationery, and blank books	272,200.00	268,000.00
Municipal Service examining boards	25,000.00	25,000.00
Coroners	54,700.00	54,700.00
Commissioners of Accounts	32,500.00	32,500.00
The Sheriff	121,212.00	121,378.66
The Register	130,000.00	130,000.00
Bureau of Elections	374,450.00	370,400.00
Preservation of Public Records	45,430.00	45,460.00
Fund for street and park openings	200,000.00	154,644.83
Jurors' fees	60,000.00	60,000.00
Salaries—City Courts	383,300.00	383,300.00
Salaries—Judiciary	1,150,090.00	1,139,890.00
Miscellaneous	105,730.00	120,228.77
Libraries	40,000.00	40,000.00
Charitable institutions	1,286,434.44	1,305,177.13
Total	$38,296,633.69	$37,444,154.68
Less General Fund	3,700,000.00	3,266,725.13
Total	$34,596,633.69	$34,177,429.55

MORE FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon Not Seen Since Saturday.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Melilla states that the Riffians late yesterday resumed their attack on the Spaniards. The fighting was desperate on both sides, but the Spaniards successfully maintained their positions.

Among the members of the staff of Gen. Margallo, the commander of the Spanish troops at Melilla, who was killed yesterday during the fighting with the Riffians, was Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon, nephew of the ex-King of Naples. He has not been seen since the fight was at its height, and it is not known whether he was killed or fell a prisoner into the hands of the enemy. The public excitement over the repulse of the Spanish forces is hourly increasing, and the popular clamor for the dispatch of a punitive expedition against the Riffians will undoubtedly force the Government to take prompt measures.

The Government cannot plead ignorance of the situation in Morocco. News of an alarming character reached Madrid from the Governor of Melilla some time ago. The Governor stated in his dispatch that, as a result of a protracted conference of the leaders of the tribes known colloquially as the Riffians, no less than thirty-one tribes had entered into an alliance to wage a war against the Spaniards. The foolhardy bravery and fanaticism of the Riffians is well known to everybody who has ever had dealings with them, and the Government is censured for not sending, as soon as the trouble broke out, sufficient force to drive them back into their mountain fastnesses and to keep them there.

Gen. Margallo, who did not underestimate the foe he was dealing with, probably thought that, under the protection of the artillery and the Manser rifles of his troops, it would be safe for the workmen engaged in throwing up redoubts about the forts to continue their work. The moment the attack was made, however, and the Spanish lines of defense showed signs of wavering, a force ten times as large as that under Gen. Margallo's command could not have held the religious fanatics in check, for, without the slightest fear of death, and being, as they believed, engaged in a holy war, welcoming it as a sure road to paradise, they fought like demons incarnate.

The excitement growing out of the affair threatens to have serious political consequences for the Government. The Conservatives are taking advantage of the popular ferment to attempt to oust the Government and asume power themselves.

Mrs. Lucy Stone's Will.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The will of the late Mrs. Lucy Stone, the woman-suffrage advocate, was to-day filed in the Suffolk Probate Court. It gives all her property, of whatever description, to Henry B. Blackwell, her husband, and Miss Alice Stone, her daughter, in equal shares. She requests them to hold and dispose of at their discretion, for the use and benefit of the women-suffrage cause, all the unexpended portions of any legacy or devise given her by will or otherwise. The will appoints the husband and George W. Blackwell of East Orange, N. J., executors of the will, which is dated Sept 26 last.

Vice in Capt. Devery's Precinct.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As the University Settlement Society, in which I have the responsibility of being head worker, is situated in the centre of Capt. Devery's police precinct, I wish to protest, in the name of all that is decent and of good report, against the outrage which the police authorities of this city have practiced against the public conscience. They have denied the existence of disorderly houses in our district. It must have been that Capt. Devery did not know that there were any residents of his precinct moral and intelligent and plucky enough to speak out. He thought he had only the Parkhurst society to deal with. He did not know that a large number of the leading men and women of New-York City have pledged themselves to assist him—if need be, to prod him on—in looking after the moral condition of his precinct. Capt. Devery could not have realized how astonishing his statement would appear to the residents of the University Settlement. Why, in the streets about where I live, traffic in vice is as open as the day. It flares and flaunts itself in the face of honest men with an impudence which seems to say: "We know we are safe. We have arranged that. No one dare molest our work of corrupting the young men in Capt. Devery's precinct!" Vice in this part of New-York does not mask itself in the likeness of innocence. It sets out its own signs and symbols; it tells just what it is. Even school children must see and know. The only people connected with this precinct who believe there are no disorderly houses in it are Capt. Devery and his colleagues.

STANTON COIT.

26 Delancey Street, New-York, Oct. 24, 1893.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1893.

COFFEE—Spot Rio is quiet but firmer at 18¾@18¼c for No. 7....Sales, 500 bags low-grade Santos and 4,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms.... In the option line sales and exchanges of 7,250 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5@10 points advance, with a light local trade. Havre was quiet at ½f advance. Hamburg was quiet at ¼@½ pfennig decline....November deliveries stood here at the close at 17.15@17.20c, (selling at 17.20c for 1,250 bags,) December at 16.80@16.85c, (selling at 16.80@16.85c for 1,750 bags,) January at 16.45@16.55c, February at 16.30@16.40c, March at 16.20@16.25c, (selling at 16.25@16.30c for 1,500 bags,) April at 15.95@16.05c, May at 15.85@15.95c, (selling at 15.85@15.90c for 1,500 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 106,798 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 15,610 bags....Warehouse deliveries here last week, 59,527 bags.

COTTON—Futures were quiet to-day, as the speculative interest was awaiting some action on the Silver bill; prices were up 11@14 points with Liverpool, but declined on the heavy receipts, and closed at about Saturday's figures....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 150,100 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 7.97@7.99c, (selling at 8.02@8.04c for 300 bales,) November at 8.02@8.03c, (selling at 8.03@8.13c for 4,200 bales,) December at 8.08@8.09c, (selling at 8.08@8.23c for 17,400 bales,) January at 8.16@8.17c, (selling at 8.15@8.29c for 77,100 bales,) February at 8.24c, (selling at 8.23@8.37c for 9,400 bales,) March at 8.31c, (selling at 8.31@8.44c for 32,000 bales,) April at 8.38@8.39c, (selling at 8.43@8.53c for 4,800 bales,) May at 8.46@8.47c, (selling at 8.47@8.60c for 3,900 bales,) and June at 8.53@8.54c, (selling at 8.60@8.68c for 1,000 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 124 bales sold to spinners at easy prices; middling, 8 3-16@8 7-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under....Port receipts here to-day, 62,952 bales, against 84,943 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 115,017 bales, against 123,478 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The business is very light, owing to the firmer prices asked....Sales were about 15,000 pks, including 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.80; 1,800 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.20@$3.80; 600 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3.10@$3.15; Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.25; 800 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.80; 3,100 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3@$4.20, and fancy up to $4.55; City Mills at $3.60@$3.65 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50; 600 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.75; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.30@$2.50; fine at $1.95@$2.10; 250 bbls super at $2.15@$2.30; 1,300 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.65@$2.90.... Arrivals here since our last, 17,844 bbls and 13,399 sacks, and export clearances hence, 7,277 bbls and 13,813 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 46,504 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 600 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; bulk poor to choice superfine at $2.90@$3.10, and fancy at $3.20....And of CORNMEAL 200 bbls Brandywine at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c....HOMINY CHOPS at 90@95c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@77½c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.11½....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $25@27 per ton....RYE quiet; nominal. Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 55@58c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR selling at $2.50@$2.60 from small lots....BARLEY dull; Canada quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was quiet and about lower on red Winter, while Spring grades were held firmer....Sales, 59,000 bushels, of which 56,000 bushels to shippers, including 24,000 bushels choice red Winter at ¼c under December, delivered; 8,000 bushels ungraded red, at 1c under December, delivered, and 24,000 bushels do at ½c under December, delivered; also 3,000 bushels No. 2 red, to the trade, at 76c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board No. 2 red, cash, at 70¾c, store do, early November, 70¾c; choice No. 2 red, 72½c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 74½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 70¾c....The clearances hence since our last were 17,648 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 147,016 bushels.... The receipts here to-day were 409,225 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 511,701 bushels, and at the interior 592,632 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 1,317,647 bushels, or to 16,985,369 bushels (11,326,612 bushels contract red and 2,502,595 bushels *No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 288,500 bushels afloat....Options were moderately active only, with speculators holding off for Congress, and a holiday at Chicago closing the Exchange there. Prices were ½c up early with Europe, and on a decrease of 168,000 bushels on passage, but declined ¾@1c on foreign selling, increased stocks, and expected increase in the visible, with small Minneapolis shipments and local realizing, rallied ¾c on covering, and closed firm at ⅞@⅞c under Saturday....Future sales were 1,405,000 bushels, with October closing at 70c; 15,000 bushels November at 70@70¼c, closing at 70c; 765,000 bushels December at 71@72c, closing at 71⅝c; 35,000 bushels January at 72⅜@73 5-16c, closing at 72⅝c; 80,000 bushels March at 75¼@76c, closing at 75⅝c; 575,000 bushels May at 77⅝@78½c, closing at 78c.

CORN—Spot was fairly active and ⅜c higher. ...Sales, 148,000 bushels, of which 88,000 bushels to shippers, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47⅜@47½c, delivered; 24,000 bushels do at 48¼c, free on board, delivered, and 16,000 bushels do on private terms. The trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47c, elevator; 2,000 bushels do at 48c, delivered; 8,000 bushels do at 47¼c, delivered; 40,000 bushels do at 47¼@47¾c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 47½c, delivered. The receipts for the day were 120,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 169,752 bushels, with, in the interior, 107,642 bushels....The clearances hence were 20,100 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 88,295 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 246,381 bushels, or to 397,438 bushels, (262,124 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer corn.) Options were moderately active and without special feature, closing firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline....The sales of options were 280,000 bushels, with October closing at 46¾c; 55,000 bushels November at 46⅝@46¾c, closing at 46¾c; 105,000 bushels December at 47@47⅜c, closing at 47¼c; 70,000 bushels May at 49½@49¾c, closing at 49¾c.

OATS—Spot were in fair demand from jobbers, and firm....Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¾c for 22,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 37½c; No. 3 do at 36½c; No. 2 mixed at 34¾@35c for 31,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 34c; rejected mixed at 34c; extra No. 1 mixed at 33c; No. 2 Chicago at 35¾@36c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed at 35@36c for 4,000 bushels; track white at 36@41c for 37,000 bushels....Options closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, but ruled dull.... Sales for 510,000 bushels, including 210,000 bushels closing at 35c; 10,000 bushels November at 34¾@35c, closing at 35c; 70,000 bushels December at 35⅛@35¾c, closing at 35¾c; 10,000 bushels May at 37c, closing at 37c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 36c; 10,000 bushels November at 36¾@37c, closing at 37c....Receipts to-day, 129,950 bushels; exports, 250 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 3,748 bushels, or to 1,764,937 bushels, (468,000 bushels No. 2 white and 269,328 bushels No. 2 oats.)

METALS—Tin quiet; spot quoted at 20.50c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.65c....Lead weak at 3.40c. ....Spelter steady at 3.57½c.

OILS—In consequence there was little demand for the day, while the position as to prices was regarded as steady. Crude is at 36c bid and 36½c asked. Within two or three days, sales of 300 bbl choice crude at 36½c. Prime yellow is at 46c, without business. Prime white at 46c; Lard oil is still held at 80c for small lots of city.

PROVISIONS—The trading in hog products was slack here and at the West, while no marked change occurred in prices....Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 4,293 bbls pork, 4,753,917 lb lard, 8,558,024 lb bacon....PORK—Trading is quiet, with nothing doing, and prices nominal. Mess quoted at $19.50@$20; $19.12½@$21 for short clear, $20 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are at stronger prices on fair demand; quoted at 8½c for 160 lb average, 8¼c for 200 lb, 8⅜c for 180 lb, 8⅞c for 140 lb, 8¾@8c for 120 lb, and 9c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were light, about 33,000 head....CUT-MEATS are offered at easy prices and rule dull; sale of 10 bxs clear bellies, 15 lb average, at 10½c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 10½c, nominal; 10@10½c for hams, and 7¼c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was inactive and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $20@$21....BEEF HAMS were dull and unchanged, with, at the West, $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $16.50@$17 was quoted.....LARD—Western steam was without important trading here, while prices were rather easy, but hardly materially changed. Cash is nominal at $10.56. City steam is at $9.75 bid and $9.87½@10 asked. Options—No sales; October closed at $10.50, nominal; November closed at $9.80, nominal; January closed at $8.95, nominal. Refined quiet; Continent at $10.80; South America at $11; compound lard at $8.25@$8.37½. ....TALLOW—There was nothing done to-day, while prices were steadily held. Prime city at 5 1-16c and choice do at 5¼c....STEARINE—Lard stearine is inactive and nominally 12c. Oleo stearine is quiet and firm, with 10½c bid for city. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam, sale of Harrison at 70 florins....BUTTER—The demand is moderate, but there is a firmer market on the moderate receipts and cooler weather; Western creamery, 23c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@28c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 28@23½c for extra, and 22@23c for pails, with lower grades at 25@27½c; State dairy, half tubs, best, 26@27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 19@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c....CHEESE—Full cream is quiet, with large sizes easy; part skims are moderately active and steady; full cream is within the range of 9@11¾c, with fancy at 11¼@11½c and 10¼@12¼c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c....EGGS—There is a fair demand for fresh stock, with moderate receipts and a firmer market. State and Pennsylvania, 23@24c; Western, 22½@23½c; do, seconds, per case, $3.50@$5; icehouse, 18¼@20c; limed at 20@20½c.

SUGAR—Raw is depressed and demoralized, owing to free arrivals direct to refiners and more urgent offerings by importers....Sales, 5,500 tons Java at 3⅝c for 96 degrees test, at 3c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 2⅝c; centrifugal, 98 degrees test, at about 3⅝c....Refined is lower and moderately active....Cut loaf and crushed, 5 7-16@5½c; powdered, 5¼@5 7-16c; granulated, 5@5 5-16c; standard A, 5@5 3-16c; off A, 4 9-16@4¾c; yellow, 3¼@4 11-16c.

FREIGHTS—The berth market continues very dull, with no change in rates, which are quite nominal. Only two loads grain were booked for Leith, rate understood to be 3d, a decline. For Liverpool 11-64d is the asking rate for cotton. Chartering of cotton steamers to the Gulf and South continues brisk, but rates are yielding a little in shippers' favor. Petroleum freights are dull and easy; other sail freights unchanged. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool, 5-64d; two British steamers, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool at 35s, or Continent at 36s 3d; a British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool at 9-32d; a British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Genoa, at 21-64d, or Barcelona at 11-32d; three British steamers, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool or Continent at 40s; a German ship, with 7,500 bbls naphtha hence to Chemnitz at 1s 9d; a British ship, (here,) with 8,500 bbls petroleum from Philadelphia to Dieppe or Dunkirk at 2s; an Italian bark, with 40,000 cases petroleum hence to Java, chartered abroad; an Italian bark, with Kentucky tobacco hence to an Italian port at 21s 6d; a British schooner, 234 tons, with general cargo hence to Berbice at $1,300; a schooner, with lumber from Pascagoula to Cienfuegos at $5.75; a schooner, with lumber from Pensacola to Havana at $6; a schooner, with lumber from Pascagoula to Havana at $6; a schooner, with lumber from Mobile to Puerto Rico at $6.50 and port charges; a schooner, with steel rails hence to Jacksonville at $1.60; a schooner, with lumber from Brunswick to Newark at $5, and several schooners, with coal hence at $1.25 to Bridgewater, $1 to Halifax, 85c to St. John, N. B., 85c to Portsmouth and Eastport, and 75@80c to Portland.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef and Pork in Moderate Demand—Cotton Futures Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—3:45 P. M.—Beef in moderate demand. Pork in moderate demand; prime mess Western medium steady at 71s 3d. Hams in poor demand. Bacon in poor demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 53s 6d. Cheese in moderate demand. Tallow in poor demand. Spirits of turpentine in moderate demand. Resin in fair demand; firm at 3s 9d for common. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand. Wheat in moderate demand. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in moderate demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western spot firm at 4s ¼d; October firm at 4s ¼d; November firm at 4s ¾d; December firm at 4s 1¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 22,700 quarters; from Pacific ports, 14,000 quarters; from other sources, 32,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 32,300 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d; October and November delivery, 4 28-64@4 27-64d; November and December delivery, 4 25-64@4 26-64d; December and January delivery, 4 26-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d; March and April delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d; April and May delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d; May and June delivery, 4 34-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Oct. 30—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 22s 6d per cwt. Sugar, 16s 1½d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees test, and 13s 3d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 13s 6d; March, 13s 1½d.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and weak at 30@30½c. Resin steady and quiet at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 30.—Resin firm; strained, $1; good strained, $1.05. Spirits of turpentine steady at 26½c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft and virigin, $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Resin steady at $1.05. Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—Turpentine firm at 26¾c. Resin firm at 95c, good strained.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

Owing to certain requirements of Postal Union regulations, no supplementary mails will be made up on the piers of the White Star, Cunard, or Havre mail steamers between 1st and 28th of November.

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Carib Prince; at *3 P. M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Tyr, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, Windward Islands, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at *2 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 10 A. M. (supplementary at 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carmel, and Cape Haytien, per steamship Alba; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 12 M. for Nassau direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Devonia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Devonia";) at 12 M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Gallina; at 12 M. for Truxillo, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11, 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded via San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1893.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ERNST OTTO, an infant; Mary Frances Otto, an infant; Dorothy Otto, an infant; Gustave White, an infant; Carl Voigt, an infant; Clara Voigt, an infant; Ernst Voigt, an infant; Lily Voigt, an infant; Elizabeth Ziegler, an infant; Gertrude Helen Schirmer, an infant; Gustave Frederich Schirmer, an infant; infant son of Rudolph E. Schirmer, less than one month old and name unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Rudolph E. Schirmer, of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gustave Schirmer, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent you and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said (L. S.) City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J